



**REPORT OF THE
MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT
OF THE
Metropolitan Police
District of Columbia**

**FOR
1923**

DANIEL SULLIVAN
Major and Superintendent



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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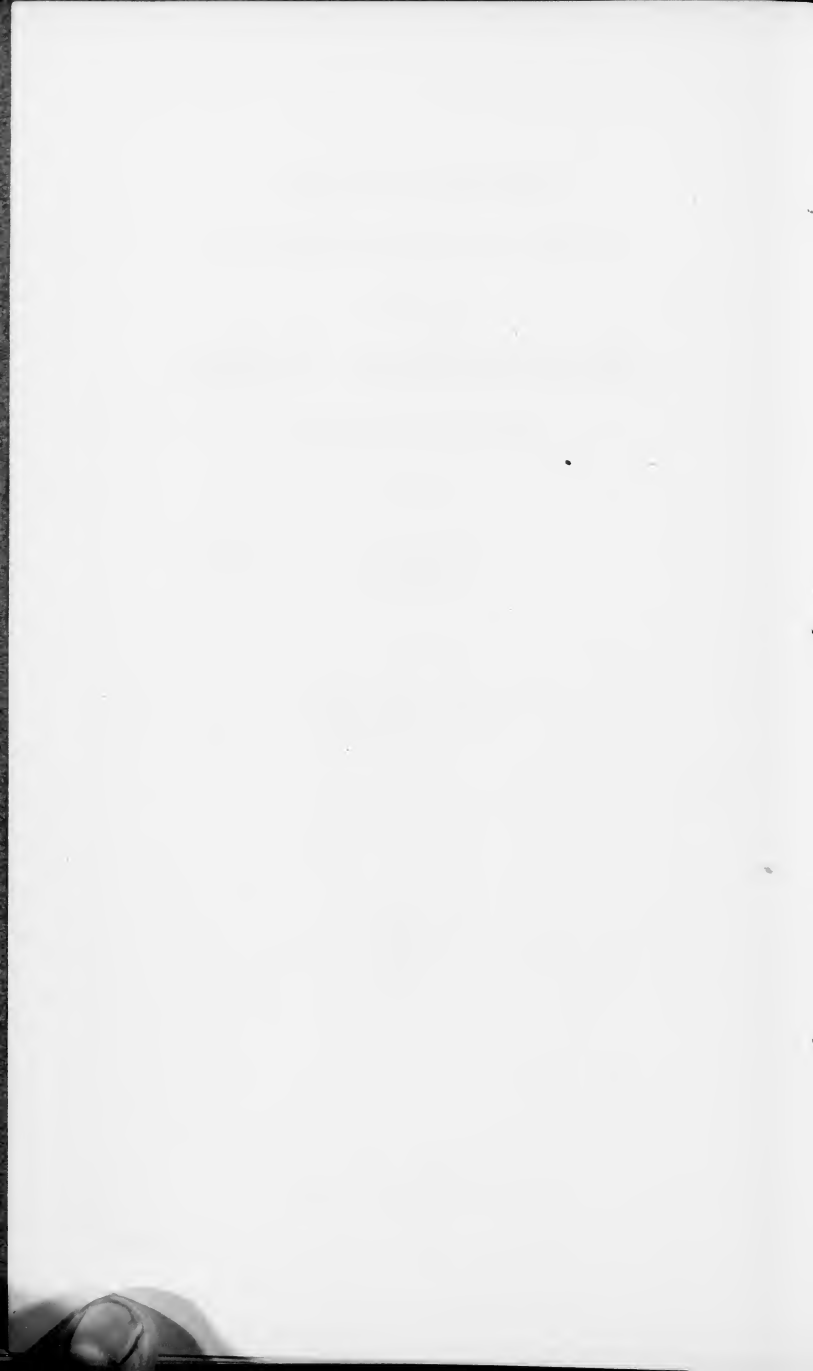
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WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1923.*

To the COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of the Metropolitan police department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, detailed estimates for the conduct of the same for the fiscal year 1925 having heretofore been forwarded.

In presenting this report I desire to call attention to the present inadequate numerical strength of the department and to touch briefly upon a comparison of the force at the time of its creation with to-day.

A metropolitan police district, comprising the entire District of Columbia and governed by a board of police, was created in 1861. On the 1st day of July, 1878, all the powers and duties which had been exercised prior thereto by the board of police were transferred to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who were authorized to make all necessary rules and regulations relating thereto. The commissioners were further vested with all the powers conferred by law upon the mayors of Washington and Georgetown with respect to ordering military assistance in aid of the civil authorities to quell riots, suppress insurrections, protect property and preserve public tranquillity.

The Metropolitan police force as originally constituted comprised 1 superintendent, 10 sergeants, 20 roundsmen, 150 privates. Since then many changes have been made in the organization, so that to-day the police force is constituted as follows: 1 major and superintendent, 2 assistant superintendents, 3 inspectors, 13 captains, 21 lieutenants, 56 sergeants, 35 detective sergeants, 799 patrolmen.

As information, it might be stated that in the year 1883 there was a detective force of six men, but it was deemed expedient to abolish the detective feature as it then existed, and a law was enacted providing for a detail of six members of the police force for detective service. The number of privates thus detailed has been increased by legal enactment from 6 in 1883 to 35 in 1923.

I do not believe that the general public, as a rule, is aware of the unremitting attention and frequent overwork demanded of the limited police force provided for the protection of lives and property in the District of Columbia, when it is considered that the individuals composing it are but human who can not do things impossible and who must have the rest and refreshment that is afforded others. A proper idea as to what the force has to contend with may be had from the following:

While regular hours are designated for them to come on and go off duty, they are always on duty and must be ready to respond to

any and all demands made upon them. The insufficiency of the police in numerical strength has been commented upon annually with a view of impressing upon Congress the difficulties encountered in giving to the different sections of the District of Columbia that security which the Government guarantees to persons and property.

There have been increases in the force from time to time but in no way commensurate with growing needs. At no period in the history of the District of Columbia have the requirements of a full quota of police guardians been more urgently felt than at present. There is great need for additional men in the suburban districts while in the city extensive beats have made it impossible for one or even two men so to patrol the area assigned to them as to give adequate protection to the residents thereof.

Many private watchmen are employed and paid for by citizens. Owing to this condition of affairs, and the necessity for detailing privates from the force to various activities, as well as post duty men, when added to the number of sick and absent on account of leave, deplete the available force to an extent which makes the demand for men even more imperative.

Members of the force under the regulations governing the same are required to be respectful, cleanly in appearance and dress, prompt and firm; to constantly patrol their beats, be able to give intelligent responses to all inquiries, prevent crime, arrest offenders, keep a memorandum of suspicious houses and of persons and all matters of police interest; to report complaints concerning crowing roosters and barking dogs; be kind to individuals incapable of caring for themselves, attend inquests, report accidents, numerous estrays, and abandoned infants, dead infants, or bodies found, drownings, dangerous and broken pavements, roadways, buildings and bridges, doors and windows found open, damaged trees and boxes, fires, plugs damaged, filthy streets, alleys, and gutters, persons found sick, damaged hydrants, lamps not lighted or damaged, pumps out of order, examine permits, and other matters too numerous to mention.

In this wise the whole force operates day after day and night after night, and in some localities, it being dangerous for one officer to perform duty alone, his beat is doubled—that is, two men patrol it—but an insufficient force prevents this course being followed on many beats where it is most desired to do so.

TWO SUPERVISORY DISTRICTS.

During the year the city was divided into two supervisory districts, known as supervising inspection districts Nos. 1 and 2, and an assistant superintendent placed in charge of each. It is found of course that this method not only makes for a more frequent and closer supervision of the force, but also that a marked improvement has been brought about in the appearance of the men in general.

DISCIPLINE AND CHANGES.

With respect to demeanor and appearance and in point of efficiency the District of Columbia police force has the reputation throughout the United States of being among the first. This fact is established

not only by police statistics but by letters of commendation and communications of inquiry received regarding its business and regulation practices, which information is sought with a view toward making reforms by the correspondents. This statement is made with full appreciation of the department's shortcomings and deficiencies.

The same rigid discipline has been observed in the conduct of affairs as has characterized the department's efforts during past years. There have been those among its members who have erred in judgment and fallen by the wayside during the 12 months just closed. This, however, must be expected in every body of men where they must adhere to prescribed rules of conduct. The best material available under the law and for the remuneration allowed is obtained for the force, but the public should not expect this product to be men of high educational attainment, it being the aim, however, to select men physically perfect and with the best average of intelligence available.

In this District a thousand and one laws and regulations are in force and the interpretations given them are for him to learn, and in the exacting of their enforcement the officer frequently makes an enemy who will seek his removal. On the other hand, should he fail to perform his duty, there is the likelihood of his losing his place at the instance of his superiors. It is not a position of comfort or pleasure for the duties are many and exacting and the exposure at all times severe.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 3 vacancies existed in the force; the force was increased by 25, and 143 vacancies occurred during the succeeding 12 months; 143 appointments were made, leaving 25 vacancies in the numerical strength of the force on June 30, 1923. All appointments to the force have been made in conformity with the civil service law after the applicants have passed a satisfactory physical examination before the board of surgeons assigned to this work by the United States Civil Service Commission and in mental tests before said commission, and also after their previous history and antecedents were fully investigated by a lieutenant of police assigned to assist the commission in this duty.

The following is a statement of the changes in detail:

Total force.

Major and superintendent.....	1
Assistant superintendents.....	2
Inspectors.....	3
Captains.....	12
Lieutenants.....	21
Sergeants.....	56
Privates:	
Class 3.....	543
Class 2.....	232
Class 1.....	30
Driver-privates.....	35
Vacancies in grade of private.....	24
Vacancies in grade of driver-private.....	1
Total.....	960

Changes in the force.

June 30, 1922:		
Available force.....	932	
Vacancies.....	3	
Full complement.....		935
June 30, 1923:		
Resigned.....	82	
Removed.....	33	
Died.....	6	
Pensioned.....	19	
Original vacancies created by Congress July 1, 1922.....	25	
Total.....	168	
Appointments.....	143	
Vacancies on June 30, 1923.....		25
Full complement.....		960
Available force.....	935	
Vacancies.....	25	
Total force.....		960

DEATHS.

Frederick G. Stange, appointed July 3, 1896, died February 28, 1923, as a result of a gunshot wound inflicted by Thomas O'Donnell, a member of the police force. Private O'Donnell was tried in the criminal courts of the District of Columbia and acquitted.

Pvt. J. T. Buckley, appointed October 10, 1895, died September 10, 1922.

Pvt. George E. North, appointed July 22, 1920, died as a result of a self-inflicted wound October 14, 1922.

Pvt. Thomas B. Steele, appointed July 1, 1905, died November 2, 1922.

Pvt. John E. Sears, appointed August 30, 1893, died December 18, 1922.

Pvt. James T. Newkirk, appointed September 1, 1890, died March 1, 1923.

Pensioned.

Rank.	Name.	Station.	Date.
Private.....	Walter S. Brady.....	Sixth precinct.....	July 1, 1922
Do.....	Joseph F. Davis.....	Harbor precinct.....	Do.
Do.....	Harry S. Hutton.....	Second precinct.....	Do.
Do.....	William W. Wheeler.....	Tenth precinct.....	Do.
Do.....	William E. Ogle.....	Third precinct.....	Aug. 1, 1922
Detective sergeant.....	James R. Stringfellow.....	Detective bureau.....	Sept. 16, 1922
Do.....	Fleet S. Hughlett.....	do.....	Do.
Private.....	Andrew M. Faulkner.....	Eighth precinct.....	Do.
Do.....	Joseph G. Walsh.....	Sixth precinct.....	Nov. 1, 1922
Do.....	Edgar W. Boyle.....	Ninth pre inct.....	Do.
Detective sergeant.....	Charles H. Bradley.....	Detective bureau.....	Jan. 1, 1923
Do.....	George W. Boyd.....	do.....	Do.
Private.....	Hilary M. Smith.....	Seventh precinct.....	Do.
Detective sergeant.....	Edward Horne.....	Detective bureau.....	Feb. 16, 1923
Private.....	Hugh McDermott.....	Sixth precinct.....	Do.
Do.....	William M. Rount.....	Ninth precinct.....	Mar. 16, 1923
Do.....	Frank N. McPherson.....	Fifth precinct.....	Apr. 16, 1923
Detective sergeant.....	Albert C. Lynn.....	Detective bureau.....	May 16, 1923
Captain.....	Edward J. Keefe.....	Eighth precinct.....	June 1, 1923

Disposition of the force for the 24 hours ended at 8 a. m., July 1, 1923.

	Major and super-intendent.	Assistant super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Detective sergeants.	Privates.	Driver-privates.	Total force.	Sick.	With leave.	Without leave.	Suspended.	Excused.	Detailed.	Total absent.	Post duty.	Special duty.	Emergency duty.	Patrol duty.	Total force.	Reserve duty.
Headquarters.....	1	2	1	1						5											5	5	
Detective bureau.....			1		1		34	12	4	52	1	1			1	1	4	15			33	52	
Precincts:																							
First.....				1	2	4		69	2	78		1				7	8	6	2	3	59	78	5
Second.....				1	2	5		59	2	69	1	7				4	12	7	1	3	46	69	5
Third.....				1	1	3		65	3	73	4	4	1			3	12	7	1	3	50	73	5
Fourth.....				1	2	3		55	7	68		4		1		7	12	8	2	3	43	68	4
Fifth.....				1	1	3		53	2	60	3	2				4	9	4	2	3	42	60	4
Sixth.....				1	1	3		61	2	68	2	3	1			5	11	8	2	3	44	68	5
Seventh.....				1	3	6		70	2	82	2	2				3	5	9	2	3	63	82	5
Eighth.....				1	1	5		66	2	75		4				7	11	4	1	3	56	75	5
Ninth.....				1	1	6		84	3	95	3	4	1			5	13	4	3	3	72	95	6
Tenth.....				1	2	6		89	2	100	5	7				7	19	7	1	3	70	100	7
Eleventh.....				1	1	7		33	2	44	1	2				2	5	7	1		31	44	5
Traffic bureau.....			1		1	3		22	1	28		4				2	6	6	4	1	11	28	
Harbor.....					1	1		16		18						1	1	2	1		14	18	
Woman's bureau.....					1	1		17	1	20	1	1				2	1	3			14	20	
Total.....	1	2	3	12	21	56	234	771	35	135	21	46	3	1	1	58	130	95	26	31	653	935	56

¹ 1 as harbor master.² 1 vacancy in the grade of detective sergeant.³ 24 vacancies in the grade of private.⁴ 1 vacancy in the grade of driver-private.⁵ Included in this total are all policemen sick, with leave, without leave, suspended, excused, detailed, post duty, special duty, emergency duty, and patrol duty; and 12 privates detailed for detective duty but who do not receive the additional compensation.*Short patrol and post duty.*

British Embassy, three reliefs, 8 hours each.....	3
Detective bureau, as clerks.....	9
Door man, sixth precinct.....	1
French Embassy, three reliefs, 8 hours each.....	3
Highway Bridge over the Potomac River, 8 hours each.....	3
Investigating insane cases.....	1
Japanese Embassy, three reliefs, 8 hours each.....	3
Key Bridge over the Potomac River, 8 hours each.....	2
Municipal Building, outside, not less than 8½ hours daily.....	1
Nichols Avenue and Good Hope Road, 8 hours each.....	2
Nichols Avenue and Howard Road, 8 hours each.....	2
Patrol wagon and signal service, all stations.....	22
Pawn inspectors.....	2
Photographers, criminal pictures, scenes of crime, copying, etc. (detective bureau).....	2
Railroad station, Seventh and C Streets SW., 8 hours.....	1
Station houses, as clerks.....	32
Traffic bureau, examiners of applicants for auto driver permits.....	3
Union Station, 8 hours each.....	3
Total.....	95

Special-duty details.

Court van, as guard.....	1
Disbursing office, as guard.....	1
Enforcing child-labor law.....	1
Enforcing prohibition law.....	6
Hack inspectors.....	2
Headquarters, as clerks.....	10
House of detention, as guards.....	3
Night inspection service.....	4
Plain clothes, special precinct duty, in several precincts.....	14

Police court.....	4
Repair shop, police department vehicles.....	6
Special investigations.....	3
Tax office, as guard.....	1
United States district attorney's office.....	2
Total.....	58

Trials.

Absence from duty without permission.....	2
Absence from duty without permission and intoxication.....	1
Absence from duty without permission, neglect of duty and intoxication.....	1
Absence from duty without permission and willful disobedience of orders.....	2
Conduct prejudicial to the reputation, good order, and discipline of the force.....	33
Conduct prejudicial to the reputation, good order, and discipline of the force and willful disobedience of orders.....	1
Conduct unbecoming an officer.....	12
Conduct unbecoming an officer and making an untruthful statement to a superior officer.....	1
Conduct unbecoming an officer and using unnecessary violence toward a prisoner.....	1
Desertion.....	9
Drinking intoxicants on duty.....	1
Failing to patrol beat and failing to report to station through patrol box.....	1
Failing to patrol beat and leaving beat without permission.....	12
Failing to patrol beat and making an untruthful statement to a superior officer.....	1
Failing to patrol beat, neglect of duty, and drinking intoxicants on duty.....	1
Failing to patrol beat, leaving beat without permission, and smoking on duty.....	1
Failing to report to station through patrol box.....	15
Failing to report to station through patrol box and intoxication.....	2
Failing to report to station through patrol box and neglect of duty.....	6
Failing to report to station through patrol box, failing to patrol beat, and leaving beat without permission.....	2
Insubordination.....	1
Intoxication.....	14
Intoxication and conduct prejudicial to the reputation, good order, and discipline of the force.....	5
Intoxication, conduct prejudicial to the reputation, good order, and discipline of the force and consulting a surgeon other than a police surgeon.....	1
Intoxication and willful disobedience of orders.....	1
Making an untruthful statement to a superior officer.....	4
Neglect of duty.....	18
Neglect of duty and conduct prejudicial to the reputation, good order, and discipline of the force.....	1
Neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer.....	1
Neglect of duty and failing to report to station through patrol box.....	1
Neglect of duty and making an untruthful statement to a superior officer.....	2
Nonpayment of a just debt, conduct unbecoming an officer, and frequent intervention by the department to require the payment of just debts.....	2
Reporting for duty under the influence of intoxicants.....	1
Using unnecessary violence toward a prisoner.....	1
Willful disobedience of orders.....	2
Willful disobedience of orders and neglect of duty.....	1
Total.....	161
Probationary term unsatisfactory; dropped.....	14
Total.....	175

Disposition of cases.

Charges dismissed.....	41
Fined.....	94
Fined and one day's pay additional deducted.....	1
Removed from the force.....	33
Reprimanded and warned.....	1
Warned.....	5
Total.....	175

UNIFORMS.

During the present fiscal year the practice of members of the force wearing their summer blouses buttoned while on duty was put into effect, greatly adding to their appearance while on street duty.

The uniform of the District force has been admired and favorably commented on by citizens and strangers and visiting authorities have pronounced it the most attractive in its several features of any worn in the country. The men have been repeatedly directed to care for their dress, and it is to be hoped that the reputation already enjoyed in this regard may be continued.

During the year the innovation of having affixed to the standing collar of the uniform blouse the letters "M. P." on one side and "D. C." on opposite side in gold braid was instituted. It is felt this small change adds materially to the appearance of the men, at the same time providing an additional medium of ready identification of the uniformed officer.

DANCE HALLS.

Under the present license law, as interpreted by the courts, the person conducting an academy for instruction in dancing wherein fees are charged is not classed as a public dance hall, a condition which permits widespread evasion of the law, in that public dances are in many instances given under the guise that the persons participating in such dances are pupils of a bona fide instructor in dancing, a condition which is an evasion of the license law and which makes it impossible for the police to give proper supervision to such places.

It is therefore recommended that the license law be amended so as to provide for a license fee to be paid by all persons giving instruction in dancing, said license to be conspicuously posted in the building or place where such instructions are given, and the police to have authority to enter such premises at any time during the period of such instructions.

It is also recommended that in the future all applications for license to conduct dance halls, or applications for license as dancing instructors, be referred to the major and superintendent of police by the superintendent of licenses, who in turn shall refer same to the commanding officer of the precinct in which it is desired to establish such dance hall or place of instruction, and to the lieutenant in charge of the woman's bureau, for investigation, report, and recommendation as to character of applicant and nature of the surroundings.

The purpose of the foregoing is to provide a much-needed and undoubtedly proper police supervision of so-called dancing academies.

DEADLY AND DANGEROUS WEAPONS.

The statistics do not justify the thought that the carrying of concealed weapons has been abandoned, but, on the other hand, there has been a gradual and decided increase in the number of apprehensions under this charge. The imposition of a fine does not seem to diminish the practice and it is the opinion of your superintendent before any restrictive legislation can be secured that a jail sentence without reserve or recourse should be imposed upon violators of the law. As the law now stands the penalty as to fine is discretionary with the court, but in order to make the punishment adequate for the

offense the individual who stalks the streets prepared to kill should be sent to jail and given an opportunity to reflect upon the gravity of such conduct.

Recommendations heretofore made for certain revisions of sections 855 and 857 of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia restricting the sale and possession of deadly and dangerous weapons are renewed and, if possible, with stronger emphasis.

Immediate steps should be taken to secure the passage of this much-needed legislation.

LIGHT AND DARK PLACES.

It is desired that lights be placed in all dark places to aid the police in the detection and prevention of crime. A well-lighted area, alley, or street at once affords the police officer a ready inspection of all premises contiguous thereto. The same might be said of some of the parks and reservations, and the fact remains that a general well-lighted system is wanted within the entire city limits as an aid to the police in maintaining order and preventing crime.

NEW CENTRAL STATION.

One of the greatest needs of the department to-day is a central station which could be used not only as the home of the first precinct in the downtown section of the city but also by the detective bureau, which now occupies 10 rooms in the District Building, and also would include quarters for a training school for recruits entering the force. At least half of the space occupied by the record room and officers in the administrative branch of the department could be transferred to a central station provided a site could be secured which would be in the immediate vicinity of the District Building.

At the present time the police department utilizes 20 rooms in the District Building, having an area of 9,848.65 square feet. More space is badly needed, particularly for cell rooms, witness rooms, and bedrooms for the members of the detective bureau who are on extra duty at night. At the present time lack of space makes it necessary to put the beds in one end of the basement hallway, which is an undesirable arrangement, but is the only thing which can be done with the present space.

It is considered of the utmost importance that a site for a central station should be secured immediately adjacent to the District Building, because the duties of the officers of the department are such that they are required to make frequent visits to the various offices of the District government.

The police department is indeed handicapped because it has not satisfactory quarters in which to train new appointees to the force, nor is there a room large enough to be used satisfactorily as a drill room and gymnasium in which the men can keep themselves physically fit.

GUIDES.

The department renews the recommendation heretofore made requiring that guides who solicit employment in this city be required to be licensed after their applications have received the favorable indorsement of the police department.

It has not been infrequent that visitors have been annoyed and imposed upon by those who represent themselves as "authorized guides" or as "official guides" and who produce a badge of some kind which they have had made and purchased.

PAWN SHOPS.

The transactions of pawnbrokers, who have removed from the District to neighboring jurisdictions, owing to the reduced percentage on loans as permitted by law, places the brokers beyond the police supervision formerly accorded by law. These brokers are dependent upon District patronage, but are no longer required to make daily report of their transactions to this department and any assistance rendered by them in locating lost or stolen property must be by courtesy.

It is believed that the legislation proposed during the last Congress would, if enacted, permit the pawnbrokers to engage in business in the District with a profit, and this department looks with favor upon any action that may be taken to secure the passage of the legislation referred to.

AUCTIONEERS.

The itinerant auctioneer has taken a place in the community and while action has been had for alleged misrepresentations of sales the law should be remedied so as to make punishable all fake auction sales, and in addition the license fees for conducting temporary auction places should be placed at such a figure as would in some measure compensate for the damages done the local merchants.

CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS.

It is not fair or proper to consider Washington as identical with the District of Columbia, yet thousands of intelligent people throughout the country are uninformed as to the distinction, as to the form of local government, and as to the social conditions. It is not generally appreciated that the District of Columbia is a territory embracing an area of about 70 square miles and that Washington City is the principal city therein, with numerous villages and towns scattered here and there, which in the States would each have their own police force, but are embraced here in one central domain for which Congress makes laws and for the conduct and improvement of which Congress appropriates annually.

The population of the District of Columbia is estimated to be about 450,000.

During the fiscal year just ended the total arrests numbered 66,758. On the face of these returns a person would conclude that the District of Columbia is an undesirable place in which to live, but such is not the case when it is understood that over 96 per cent of the cases made were for petty violations of law and the police and other regulations which are promulgated by the local government. There were embraced in this number 2,406 for petty assault, 207 for contempt of court, 85 where the charge was cruelty to animals, 5,959 on the charge of disorderly conduct, 74 fugitives from the Board of Children's Guardians, 12 from the Industrial Home School, 330 from justice,

16 from the National Training School for Boys, 46 from the National Training School for Girls, and 141 as having left their homes without the consent of their parents. In 3,686 cases persons were held for investigation, 149 for the United States marshal, 31 for the military authorities, and 335 taken in charge in order that their mental condition might be observed. There were also 80 cases of incorrigibility, 27 indigent or dependent children, 132 persons arrested on the charge of maintaining a disorderly house, 10 larceny by a trick, 59 cases of nonsupport of wives and children, 324 cases where it was alleged that persons were maintaining a nuisance, 1,701 cases of petty larceny, 489 cases of threats of personal violence, 24 for throwing missiles, 3 unlicensed engineers, 252 charges of vagrancy, 28,176 violations of speed and traffic regulations, and 5,984 for violations of the building regulations, hacking law, health regulations, etc. In addition to the above, arrests for violating the national prohibition laws were made, as follows:

Illegal possession	1,492
Manufacturing.....	42
Selling.....	1,380
Transporting.....	967
Druggists filling illegal prescriptions.....	2
Soliciting orders for intoxicating liquors.....	1
Maintaining a common and public nuisance.....	2
The possession of property designed for the manufacture of liquor.....	20
Other laws governing the manufacture and sale of malt liquors.....	28

Under the Shepherd law arrests were made in 234 instances where persons were charged with drinking in public places, 8,368 of persons drunk in public places, and 504 where the charge was operating a vehicle while drunk.

The total number of cases where misdemeanor was charged aggregated 63,878, of which number 37,613 were white and 26,265 colored. Of this number 1,520 cases were nolle prossed, 5,661 cases dismissed, and 56,707 cases held by the court as against 51,474 for the preceding year.

There were 2,880 cases of arrests for criminal offenses, and of this number 2,341 were held upon hearing in court, the remainder either being disposed of by refusal to prosecute or by failing to maintain the charge.

I am very glad to be able to report that there was a decrease in crime in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year closed. As stated, there were 2,341 cases held by the courts as against 2,510 for the preceding year. Of the more important arrests made under the heading of felonies there were 289 cases where assault with a dangerous weapon was charged, 9 assault with intent to kill, 11 attempt to rape, 28 attempted robbery, 11 bigamy, 71 cases of embezzlement, 292 where the charge was false pretenses, 73 for forgery, 343 for grand larceny, 457 for housebreaking, 5 larceny from the District of Columbia, 16 larceny from the United States Government, 21 on the charge of manslaughter, 26 on the charge of murder, of which number 25 were held by the court as against 34 for the preceding year, a reduction of 9.

There was an increase in the number of cases held where the charge of robbery had been preferred, there being 155 cases held as against 137 for the preceding year.

Arrests, 1923.....	66,758
Arrests, 1922.....	61,057

Increase..... 5,701

White.....	38,968
Colored.....	27,790
Male.....	60,443
Female.....	6,315
Able to read and write.....	65,237
Unable to read and write.....	1,521
Males, married.....	32,112
Males, single.....	28,331
Females, married.....	3,265
Females, single.....	3,050
Percentage of convictions (93.52 last year).....	93.69
Percentage of acquittals (3.24 last year).....	3.30
Percentage of cases nolle-prossed (3.24 last year).....	3.01

Misdemeanors, 1923.....	63,878
Misdemeanors, 1922.....	58,052

Increase..... 5,826

Includes the following:

Charge.....	1923	1922
Affray.....	4	8
Assault.....	2,406	2,037
Attempted housebreaking.....	23	20
Attempted larceny.....	15	12
Attempted unauthorized use of vehicles.....	6	1
Carrying weapons.....	371	275
Contempt of court.....	207	212
Contributing to delinquency of minors.....	4	1
Cruelty to animals.....	85	98
Desertion.....	25	21
Destroying private property.....	198	173
Destroying public property.....	8	10
Disorderly conduct.....	5,959	5,920
Failing to pay board bill.....	71	71
Fornication.....	777	793
Incorrigibility.....	80	67
Indecent assault.....	25	13
Indecent exposure.....	126	130
Indigent or dependent children.....	27	31
Keeping a bawdy house.....	2	8
Keeping disorderly house.....	132	91
Larceny by a trick.....	10	2
Nonsupport of wives and minor children.....	59	65
Nonsupport of bastard children.....	8	6
Nuisance.....	324	395
Permitting gambling.....	272	226
Petit larceny.....	1,701	1,815
Profanity.....	4	2
Selling tobacco to minors.....	2	7
Soliciting prostitution.....	196	182
Taking property without consent of owner.....	92	79
Threats of personal violence.....	489	504
Throwing missiles.....	24	42
Trespass.....	11	27
Turning in false alarm of fire.....	11	48
Unlicensed engineers.....	3	-----
Unlicensed physicians.....	2	1
Vagrancy.....	252	382
Violation of dog-muzzling regulation.....	47	128
Violation of hacking law and regulations.....	313	307
Violation of health regulations.....	328	414

Criminal offenses (more important cases).

Charge.	1923	1922
Arson.....	2	5
Assault with a dangerous weapon.....	289	260
Assault with intent to kill.....	9	12
Attempt to rape.....	11	15
Attempted robbery.....	28	16
Blackmail (sec. 819, D. C. Code).....	5	10
Embezzlement.....	71	58
False pretenses.....	292	232
Forgery.....	73	177
Grand larceny.....	343	383
Houebreaking.....	457	629
Manslaughter.....	21	26
Murder.....	26	38
Rape.....	13	13
Robbery.....	189	170
Total criminal offenses, 1923.....	2,880	
Total criminal offenses, 1922.....		3,015
Decrease.....		125

Arrests for violation of Shepard law.

Charge.	1923	1922
Drinking in public places.....	234	149
Drunk in public places.....	8,368	6,375
Operating vehicle while drunk.....	504	206

Arrests for violation of the Volstead Act.

Charge.	1923	1922
Illegal possession of liquor.....	1,492	921
Manufacturing liquor.....	42	83
Selling liquor.....	1,389	767
Transporting liquor.....	967	648
Illegal prescriptions.....	2	.....
Soliciting orders for liquor.....	1	.....
Possession of property designed for manufacture of liquor.....	20	20

The statistics as above quoted under the heads of "Misdemeanors" and "Felonies" show that the police force of the District of Columbia has been alive to the duties imposed upon it and has been most successful in efficiently disposing of the complaints that have been made to them for violations of the various laws and regulations.

ARRESTS.

The total number of arrests made during the year was 66,758, as compared with 61,057 for the preceding year, or an increase of 5,701. Of the above number, 38,968 were white and 27,790 colored; males, 60,443; females, 6,315; able to read and write, 65,237; unable to read and write, 1,521; of the males 32,112 were married and 28,331 unmarried, and of the females 3,265 were married and 3,050 single. Of the number of cases held for trial, the percentage of convictions was 93.69; percentage of acquittals, 3.30; and the percentage of cases nolle prossed, 3.01.

LOSSES AND RECOVERIES.

Property to the value of \$669,637.87 was reported stolen during the year and property to the value of \$83,214.35 reported as lost or mislaid, and of this property the following is an itemized statement showing the recoveries for the year in comparison with the preceding year:

	1923	1922
Reported stolen.....	\$558,533.63	\$605,639.13
Reported lost or mislaid.....	6,429.74	8,613.55
Not reported stolen, lost, or mislaid.....	72,966.75	91,039.83
Used as evidence.....	10,876.65	9,123.22
Belonging to persons alleged to be of unsound mind.....	6,340.30	7,926.20
Effects of deceased persons.....	14,656.60	47,950.00
Stolen in other jurisdictions.....	796.80	2,655.00
Total delivered to property clerk for disposition according to law.....	670,600.47	772,946.93

Automobiles to the value of \$189,797, horses and wagons to the value of \$10,340, and miscellaneous articles to the value of \$11,636.96 were returned to their owners, making the total value of the property recovered by the department during the year \$882,374.43.

In addition to the estimated value of money and valuables which came into the possession of the police as above reported, the police delivered to the poundmaster property to the value of \$75; taken from prisoners and returned by order of the officers in charge of the various police precincts, \$900,662.60.

Collateral delivered to clerk at police court.....	\$396,465
Collateral delivered to clerk at juvenile court.....	2,174
Collected in nonsupport cases and delivered to the clerk of the juvenile court.....	10,045
Delivered to the Internal Revenue Bureau (in the enforcement of the prohibition law).....	141,715
Delivered to the United States marshal.....	1,049

making the grand total of the estimated money and valuables passing through the hands of the department \$2,334,560.03.

WORK OF THE BICYCLE AND MOTOR CYCLE SQUAD.

During the fiscal year just closed the officers assigned to the bicycle and motor cycle squad made 20,519 arrests, which is an indication of the energetic and intelligent service rendered by them with regard to the traffic regulations, as well as any other laws and regulations that may have had their attention, and resulted in \$175,723 in fines being imposed.

The following is the record for the past five years of the officers detailed to this service:

	Arrests.	Fines.
1919.....	16,306	\$126,009
1920.....	16,328	84,575
1921.....	18,984	101,556
1922.....	20,068	143,404
1923.....	20,519	175,723

MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES.

The duties of a patrolman are not confined to the preservation of order and the detection of criminals in the District of Columbia. There are a multitude of requirements with which he must charge his mind if he desires to save the District from lawsuits, prevent injuries to persons and property, maintain the public health, and retain his position.

During the year just ended the police reported 10,202 accidents of every nature and kind, took up 36 astray animals, reported 156 cases of attempted suicide, 286 back gates were found open, 40 dead bodies found, 45 bodies of dead infants found, 5,377 dead animals reported, 30 drowned bodies recovered, 2,739 reports of dangerous or broken pavements, 3,858 dangerous holes in roadways; note was made and proper action taken in 92 cases where dangerous buildings were discovered, 29 dangerous bridges, 584 doors and windows were found open, 1,058 damaged trees and tree boxes were reported. The department responded to 137 false alarms of fire, found 147 children and restored them to their parents, and made satisfactory reports in 8,718 instances where persons were arrested for fast driving of automobiles, 243 fast driving of motor cycles, and 9 for fast running of street cars; 1,981 fires were attended, 1,131 persons were found sick upon the streets, 23 hydrants were found damaged, 791 lamps damaged, 11,071 electric lamps reported as not having been lighted and 1,435 of the gas type; 3,593 building permits were examined and 4,357 of a miscellaneous nature.

In addition to the above there were 68 suicides reported, 4 damaged pumps, 143 damaged sewers, 177 filthy sewers, 341 water mains, and 403 water pipes; 229,079 telephones messages were received or delivered. There were many other duties of a miscellaneous character not laid down in the manual which were cared for by the police and which should entitle them to consideration.

ANNUAL INSPECTIONS.

An annual inspection of the force was had in October, 1922, the inspecting officers being the Hon. James F. Oyster, commissioner; the major and superintendent, Asst. Supts. C. A. Evans and H. G. Pratt, and Inspector Harrison.

On a number of the inspections these officials were accompanied by the full Board of Commissioners.

These inspections included the personnel of the force, the equipment, furniture, records, facilities, and buildings of the department with respect to cleanliness and sanitary conditions. The condition of revolvers and other equipment was inspected; in fact, every detail was gone into thoroughly and a satisfactory state of affairs was found. At the conclusion of this phase of inspection the various precinct commands were drilled in the school of the company and the results obtained demonstrated that the force had been carefully trained in this respect.

REVOLVERS.

The question of revolvers used by members of the police force has in recent years given headquarters considerable concern.

The appropriations made by Congress for the maintenance of the department have been so meager that it has not been possible to

properly equip the men to meet the changed conditions in the District of Columbia brought about by the ownership of modern firearms on the part of those criminally inclined.

It has been the policy of the department to purchase new revolvers each year when funds were available for the purpose, and at the last session of Congress a sum was added to the contingent and miscellaneous fund which it is believed will make it possible during the coming fiscal year to equip each and every member of the force with a modern up-to-date revolver which will meet the conditions to which I have referred.

TARGET RANGE AND PRACTICE.

It has been a disappointment to the department that it has been unable to maintain a suitable target range for revolver practice. It goes without saying that members of the police force should not only be familiar with the mechanism of the arm they carry, but they should know when and how to use it. The loading, caring for, drawing, and inspection of revolvers is a part of the instructions given the members of the force, but the target use of the weapon is most essential. It is hoped that in the near future arrangements may be made whereby members of the force may be able to secure the necessary training and experience which can only be had from the handling of their revolvers at target shooting.

VACANT LOTS.

To the observer it is apparent that there are many parcels of vacant property in the District of Columbia that do not receive the attention that they should. There are many which are overgrown with weeds and high grass in the summer, and they not only become the dumping grounds for all kinds of rubbish and filth, but in many instances are not readily accessible to the police and serve as a hiding place for criminals and vagrants. Every assistance has been rendered by the members of the police force to other District agencies in an effort to have all owners of vacant lots keep them in good sanitary condition.

UNOCCUPIED RESIDENCES.

The population of the District of Columbia is reduced by thousands during the summer and fall months, many houses being unoccupied, and the police are instructed to give such premises special attention.

The department advises that it is important that residents temporarily closing their houses notify the police in advance of their departure.

It is a pleasure to note that these homes have been free from molestation, but the unlimited and growing responsibility entailed by such service as called for in these instances is another argument why the force of police should be increased in number.

FALSE ALARMS OF FIRE.

The miscreant who for pleasure or revenge turns in false alarms of fire was heard from on numerous occasions during the year, and this has not only proven of great annoyance to the police depart-

ment but has been at the expense and risk of the firemen. I am advised that in other jurisdictions the penalty for this offense is imprisonment, and it should be so in the District of Columbia, which would undoubtedly be a deterrent to those imbued with a desire to commit this abominable offense.

FUGITIVE LAW.

There is need for legislation which will permit the authorities to hold for a reasonable period fugitives who may come within the jurisdiction, a law whereby a fugitive may be detained at least 10 days after information has been filed by the local authorities that an authorized official statement has been received from another jurisdiction that the person wanted has committed a crime there.

A murderer or a thief may take refuge within the District, and a member of the police force, unless he be armed with the process of law originating at the place from whence the culprit fled, apprehends and confines him at his peril.

Such laws exist in other jurisdictions and would without doubt aid the police and benefit the public of this and other communities if such could be secured.

NEW MANUAL.

The committee appointed by the commissioners, known and designated as "The commissioners' board to amend and revise the Metropolitan Police Manual," have completed their labors, and the suggested manual has been forwarded to the commissioners for their consideration and approval.

It is confidently anticipated that this manual, which is designed to meet present-day conditions, will soon be printed and a copy placed in the hands of each and every member of the police force.

NEW STATION HOUSE.

It is very gratifying to report that the station house which has been provided for the northeastern section of the District, and which is being erected at Seventeenth Street and Rhode Island Avenue, is rapidly nearing completion, and within the next few months it is anticipated that the new twelfth police precinct will be established and placed in operation and the residents of this rapidly growing community receive that full police protection to which they are entitled.

CELL CORRIDORS.

It is also very gratifying to report that all station houses will in the near future be equipped with modern up-to-date steel, sanitary, well-ventilated cells, and while it is possible that it may be necessary in the near future to ask for an appropriation to increase the number of cells in the two station houses now being constructed, yet the improvements when completed will place the department in the position to humanely care for those who come into contact with the police and must be temporarily restrained.

THE SHRINE CONVENTION.

During the latter part of the fiscal year there was held in this city the 1923 Shrine Convention of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the occasion attracted probably larger crowds than any with which the department has ever been called upon to cope.

It has been estimated that the number of persons in attendance, including both delegates and visitors, amounted to approximately 150,000, and while this figure may be somewhat high still it was necessary that the police arrangements be made with the view of meeting the comfort and protection of at least that number.

A special appropriation was made by Congress for the occasion which enabled the bringing to the city of picked detectives from a number of out-of-town departments, and an adequate number of local special police were commissioned and maintained during the period of the convention.

The loyalty and zeal with which the regular members of the force entered upon their duties on this occasion is worthy of special mention in this report, and the splendid success with which they handled the vast crowds in the face of long and trying hours is most gratifying.

As an instance of the splendid morale of the force during these trying days, attention is invited to the fact that three master parades were held on three consecutive days during the week of the Shrine convention, each parade necessitating the employment of the bulk of the uniformed force for periods of from five to eight or nine hours in addition to their regular tours of duty. Members of the force responded without complaint or murmur to the call for this extraordinary service. That these parades were handled without serious accident of any nature is due to the splendid quality of service rendered by the uniformed service.

One of the difficulties in connection with the handling of vast throngs of people on the occasion of great parades and ceremonies has been the proper clearing and keeping clear of the parade route and the streets immediately contiguous thereto, particularly as regards street intersections. Some weeks prior to the Shrine convention plans were formulated having as their object the overcoming of this difficulty and many changes were made in the system of steel cables used on parade routes. Among these were the substitution of fixed iron stanchions and steel cable for the movable stanchions and hempen rope previously used at the back streets.

There was still another innovation, considered by far the most important, which was the method adopted for the treatment of street intersections. It has always been necessary to use hempen rope at the street intersections immediately abutting the parade route to the end that emergency traffic, such as police and fire vehicles and ambulances could cross the parade route when necessary, which crossing necessitated the lowering of the rope across the entire intersection, a condition which permitted the great throng of people invariably gathered behind such rope to bulge out onto the parade route in such numbers as to render it extremely difficult for the officers to reset the rope. The method adopted on the occasion of the Shrine parades was the establishment at 10 important intersections of what were designated as "emergency traffic lanes," these lanes

being formed by the placing of metal cable posts with a short stretch of movable cable at each end of the lane. The general public was excluded from such lanes and a uniformed officer detailed at each, which made it possible to pass emergency traffic through with absolutely no delay and with absolutely no danger of accident to property or injury to persons.

By and large, the result of the Shrine convention from a police viewpoint furnishes indisputable evidence of the fact that the Metropolitan police force of the District of Columbia is capable of successfully handling any event of whatever nature which may come to Washington in the future.

For many years it has been the custom on the occasion of great parades and ceremonies to utilize the services of volunteer organizations, such as the Home Defense League, Public Order Committee, Boy Scouts, and special policemen, etc., in policing the parade routes, a service deemed by the writer as being unnecessary from a police standpoint, as such organizations invariably place themselves within the lines, generally in the most conspicuous places possible, and frequently outnumber the police, and while their motives were of the best their presence on the parade route could by no process of reasoning be classed as absolutely necessary, and on the occasion of the Shrine parades the general orders to the police making details and outlining the arrangements for such parades contained a paragraph which specifically provided that the "parade route proper will be policed exclusively by uniformed members of the Metropolitan police force and no special policemen, regular policemen in plain clothes, nor other persons in civilian clothing, except newspaper men and members of the Shrine committee duly authorized, will be permitted on the parade route except to cross same at designated emergency lanes." The enforcement of this paragraph of the order resulted in what has been declared by prominent citizens and by visiting police officials to be the cleanest and best policed parade route they had ever witnessed; certainly I in my 35 years' experience in handling great parades and ceremonies have never witnessed a better policed route than those provided for the parades held in connection with the Shrine convention.

A number of testimonials were received concerning the work of the police on this occasion, a few of which are quoted below.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

Washington, D. C., June 11, 1923.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

District Building, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: The commissioners, the superintendent of police, and the entire police force deserve, and I am sure are receiving, the praise of all law-abiding citizens for the manner in which order was preserved and traffic regulated during Shrine week. There never has been, in my opinion, anything like it in Washington before. I spent much time mingling with the crowds, looking for drunkenness or disorder and found none. I saw nothing that even approached roughness. The conditions were the subject of general comment.

It is, of course, very gratifying to the Anti-Saloon League that there was so little drunkenness, which is convincing evidence that the police have done good work in enforcing the prohibition laws and that prohibition is really effective and a preventive of disorders in the Nation's Capital City. The conditions that prevailed during the week were indeed impressive and most encouraging to all supporters of the law everywhere.

Conveying my most hearty congratulations, I am,
Sincerely yours,

ALBERT E. SHOEMAKER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE.
Washington, D. C., June 7, 1923.

Maj. DANIEL SULLIVAN,

Superintendent of Police, District Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MAJOR SULLIVAN: While a few hours yet remain for the big crowds in Washington, I can not refrain from writing you a note of congratulation this morning upon the splendidly successful manner in which you and your Metropolitan police organization have handled, even to the little details, the task of caring for this great crowd of transients. On every hand I hear favorable comment from the visitors. They practically unanimously say that they have never seen a more orderly crowd of people and police facilities more successful in caring for every comfort and convenience. After your records are tabulated I would greatly appreciate it if you would be good enough to tell me how many arrests were made during the week, and particularly arrests for drunkenness.

The situation, which I have felt for weeks to be a difficult one, has passed by successfully, and all of us upon whose shoulders official responsibility has rested for the supervision of certain phases of the undertaking, I believe, have every reason to feel well satisfied with results.

Again congratulating you and your splendid force most highly, I am,

Very truly yours,

R. A. HAYNES,
Prohibition Commissioner.

Maj. DANIEL SULLIVAN,

Chief of Police, Washington, D. C.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA,
Washington, D. C., June 11, 1923.

MY DEAR MAJOR SULLIVAN: On behalf of myself and the Boy Scouts of the city of Washington, I wish to express to you the profound appreciation of the manner in which the Shriners' convention was handled by the police force under your command during the ceremonies last week.

I have resided in Washington for 25 years and on no occasion have I observed such uniform courtesy, helpful attention, and definite consideration for the public in general, and thousands of individuals in particular, at the hands of your very efficient and splendid organized body of police. The one particular feature of the service that prompts me to write you this letter of appreciation was the application of a due amount of elasticity by the individual police in cases where, if the full force of the regulations had been lived up to, hardship, suffering, and much inconvenience would have resulted. The latitude exercised by the members of the force was perhaps small in its extent, but it had the effect of winning for them and for you, sir, a very definite and warmly expressed admiration.

Washington is to be congratulated upon the efficiency and gentlemanly character of its police force, and which reflects your leadership and that of the many aids who have cooperated to make the corps of officers and men worthy of the first capital of the world.

Yours faithfully,

COLIN H. LIVINGSTONE,
President Boy Scouts of America.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
Washington, D. C., June 18, 1923.

Maj. DANIEL SULLIVAN,

Superintendent Metropolitan Police, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MAJOR SULLIVAN: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of recent date and I note with much satisfaction what you say concerning the cooperation of the United States park police with your organization during the period of the Shrine convention.

In reply I wish to state that this office feels greatly pleased to have had a part in the general police work in Washington during the Shrine celebration, which was the best handled function of its kind ever to come under my observation. It should be the cause for much gratification to you as city police chief and to all of your immediate assistants to have so thoroughly planned your work and then so efficiently worked out your plan.

Undoubtedly the Shriners left the city with best impressions of the police of this city who were so untiring in their efforts and courteous in their manner of dealing with the throngs of visitors.

With best personal regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

C. O. SHERRILL,
Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers

THE BOARD OF TRADE,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1923.

Maj. DANIEL SULLIVAN,
Chief of Police, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MAJOR SULLIVAN: The executive committee of the Washington Board of Trade at its meeting on Monday afternoon last directed me to convey to you our sincere congratulations on the splendid manner in which the police department performed its duties during the great Shrine convention last week.

Every detail was handled in the most commendable manner and you and the men under your command should feel justly proud of the efficient way the immense throng was handled.

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR CARR, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON AUTOMOTIVE TRADE ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., June 12, 1923.

Maj. DANIEL SULLIVAN,
Superintendent of Metropolitan Police,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MAJOR: At the regular meeting of the Washington Automotive Trade Association, held last night, a resolution was passed commending you and your organization for the most efficient manner in which you met the traffic conditions that you were called upon to face during the period of the Shrine convention.

The writer has been instructed to convey this information to you.

Yours very truly,

S. GROGAN, *Assistant Secretary.*

ALMAS TEMPLE 1923 SHRINE COMMITTEE,
Washington, D. C., June 16, 1923.

Maj. DANIEL SULLIVAN,
Major and Superintendent of Police,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MAJOR: Permit me to officially say to you as the directing head of the Metropolitan police department that the forty-ninth annual session of the Imperial Council of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, held in this city, which from congratulatory letters that are being received at this office prove it has been the most successful session of our imperial council, and in all probability the largest convention ever held in the Capital City of the Nation, was due in no small degree to the efficiency of yourself and your officers, who were untiring in their efforts not only to give to our citizens and our visitors protection but to render assistance of all kinds wherever necessary.

That you, your officers, and men contributed largely to the success of the convention in the magnificent order that prevailed is not questioned. May I therefore express to you and through you to your officers and men our deep appreciation of your magnificent work?

With best wishes, I remain,

Cordially yours,

[SEAL.]

L. P. STEUART, *Chairman.*
HARRY STANDIFORD,
Executive Secretary.

POLICE MAGISTRATES.

A subject heretofore given attention by this department and which materially concerns the welfare of the citizens is that of police court trials. As time advances and surroundings change necessity for improvement in the system is more and more apparent. Those interested have only to investigate for themselves to know the awkwardness which attends the situation so far as the police are concerned. Last year members of the force, not including those attached to the detective bureau or the woman's bureau, were detained at police court awaiting hearings of cases until after 11 o'clock a. m.

in 5,223 instances. This number includes only the men who were on active patrol duty and not those on "day off" and annual leave. Not infrequently is there an arrest made during the after hours of the night, and the member of the force making it is not only required to remain on the street until after 8 o'clock in the morning to complete his tour of duty but he must repair to the police court without rest, perhaps without breakfast, and there remain until his case is tried. The merchant or professional man may be taken from his business or employment as a witness. A prisoner may be acquitted, but he has been transported in a van or patrol wagon from the police station to the court, after being confined in a cell for several hours—a very unbusinesslike arrangement. To remedy this situation it is proposed that magistrates shall determine the cases at the several station houses every morning and evening. These officers should each have a clerk and keep a docket. Under such circumstances the cases would be disposed of promptly and the witnesses and members of the force avoid delay.

While inviting attention to this subject it may not be improper to refer to the embarrassment which very often follows important trials at the police court through want of provision for taking testimony stenographically, and it is urged that a stenographer be provided that branch of the District judiciary. It is regarded as necessary by this department, which is as much concerned at times as is the court. The want is fully appreciated by the police, to the extent at least as warrants reference to the matter in this report.

CHIEF (ALSO PROPERTY) CLERK.

While a detailed statement of the financial transactions of this office will be found appended and made a part of this report, the record shows that of the estimated value of property on hand July 1, 1922, \$65,321.82, \$39,585.02 was disposed of in accordance with law, and a balance of \$25,736.80 was on hand July 1, 1923.

During the year just ended there was received from the several police precincts, the detective bureau, traffic bureau, woman's bureau, and coroner's office property to the estimated value of \$670,600.70, of which \$644,929.46 was disposed of as follows:

Delivered to owners by order of the court or upon proof of ownership....	\$590,480.98
Delivered to owners on bonds.....	43,159.13
Delivered to administrators.....	8,617.98
Disposed of in accordance with law and the order of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.....	2,671.37
Leaving a balance on hand of property recovered during the last fiscal year.....	25,671.01

On May 11, 1923, a sale of abandoned property was had which netted gross receipts of \$2,691.71. After deducting the expenses of the sale, which amounted to \$258.81, the remainder was deposited with the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia as follows:

To the credit of the police and firemen's relief fund.....	\$2,128.35
To the credit of the escheated estates relief fund.....	563.36

The multitudinous duties devolving upon the office of the chief clerk have been efficiently and expeditiously handled during the year, and notwithstanding the many demands made upon this branch of the police service the work of the office has at all times been kept up to date—a most satisfactory condition.

DETECTIVE BUREAU.

The record of the detective bureau for the past year has compared favorably with that of other large cities of the country, and while there has never been a question as to its ability to deal with local criminals, experience during the year has shown that the bureau has had great success in handling cases where depredations have been committed by professional thieves and housebreakers who came from other sections of the country.

During the year just closed arrests were made in 2,527 cases, of which convictions resulted in 1,673 cases, 196 cases were nolle-prossed, 479 cases were dismissed, and 179 cases pending at the close of the year.

The amount of property reported by this service as having been stolen, including 880 automobiles, was \$669,637.85, and the value of that reported lost was \$83,214.35. In making this report it must be understood that this bureau carries on its books the record of all lost or stolen property occurring in any portion of the District of Columbia.

Property to the value of \$275,295.23 was recovered by the various members of this bureau.

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the bureau of criminal identification during the last fiscal year:

Prisoners photographed, measured, and fingerprinted.....	1,267
Scenes of crime photographed.....	17
Scenes of accidents photographed.....	5
Unknown photographed (dead).....	2
Photographs of criminals copied.....	53
Photographs of missing persons copied.....	5
Fraudulent checks, signatures, etc., photographed.....	24
Miscellaneous subjects photographed.....	212
Scenes of crime inspected for fingerprint evidence.....	301
Number of scenes at which fingerprints were found.....	144
Total photographs made:	
Small size.....	4,959
Large size.....	267
Photographs from other jurisdictions added to bureau.....	1,805
Fingerprints added to bureau.....	3,196
Identifications made by the fingerprint system.....	303
Identifications made by the Bertillon system.....	20
Records of criminals furnished local courts.....	459
Photographs of persons arrested sent to the national bureau and other jurisdictions.....	1,003
Identifications made by the national bureau.....	28
Identifications made by other jurisdictions.....	111

This bureau is continuing its valuable work in the identification of persons arrested and has proven beyond a shadow of doubt the inestimable value of the fingerprint system of identification. Continued improvements are being made with a view of having it rank second to none in any of the police departments of the country.

INSPECTION OF SECONDHAND DEALERS' ESTABLISHMENTS.

The officer in charge of this branch of the service has performed the clerical routine work connected therewith and made daily visits of inspection to local dealers, frequently in company with complainants,

as well as to dealers in the Virginia jurisdiction, and his experience is that the professional crook as well as the petty thief in disposing of their loot have learned to avoid the local dealer and now patronize out-of-town persons or sell to private individuals.

There were 315 dealers registered in the license bureau on June 30, 1922. At the end of the present fiscal year the records show 323 licensed dealers in secondhand personal property, an increase of 8.

Nine dealers with aggregate charges of 14 cases were taken to court for violations of the regulations and convictions were had in all cases.

The amount of property recovered by the officer in charge of this work during the year just closed is estimated to be valued at \$17,281, as compared with \$14,224 for the preceding year and \$16,381 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

SANITARY OFFICER.

The work of this office has considerably increased during the year, and each case presented to it was handled in the most careful and expeditious manner and in such a way as to afford the least possible embarrassment to those interested and at the same time rendering the best service possible to the patients.

Four hundred and eighty-eight patients were admitted to St. Elizabeths Hospital, 4 of which were readmissions, making the actual number of patients admitted 484 as against 465 for the preceding year. Of the total cases admitted, 2 were not reported for the reason that they were immediately transferred to the war-risk roll.

Three hundred and forty-eight persons were taken into custody by the police and held for mental observation as against 338 for the preceding year. The following disposition was made of patients admitted to St. Elizabeths Hospital:

Tried and adjudged insane by the lunacy court and returned to hospital	391
Adjudged not insane and released	18
Proceedings dismissed upon motion of counsel for the District of Columbia and patient released	18
Discharged by superintendent of hospital before trial	38
Died before trial	10
Admitted to hospital on duplicate permit	4
Transferred to war-risk roll	2
Cases not disposed of	6
Paroled patient, returned on commitment papers	1
Total	488

WORK OF THE PHARMACY INSPECTOR.

The duties of the officer assigned to the position of inspector of pharmacy, medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and the Harrison narcotic law are considered of the utmost importance. In the enforcement of these laws it is necessary for him to frequently visit places where drugs are compounded and dispensed on physicians' prescriptions and otherwise, inspect prescription files, records of poison and alcohol sales, and labeling of drugs, to see that such work be done in compliance with the provision of the law regulating the same. Observations were also made of persons engaged in such work, reports being subsequently forwarded to the board of pharmacy as to the experience, moral and physical qualifications of those who desire

licenses. Persons suspected of drug addiction were also given attention, as well as those alleged to be engaged in the trafficking of narcotic drugs.

During the year 2,219 official visits were made to drug stores, 118 to dental offices, 442 to physicians, 13 to midwives, 12 to veterinarians, 35 to stores selling poison, and 203 days were spent in attendance on the sessions of the court.

Investigations were also made in 11 cases of suicides by poison, 96 attempted suicide by poison, 59 cases of accidental poisoning where the patients recovered, and 19 cases of accidental poisoning where the results were fatal.

Arrests were made on the following charges:

Peddling narcotic drugs.....	89
Possession of narcotic drugs.....	45
Forging narcotic prescriptions.....	2
Failing to report sale of poisons.....	2
Failing to properly label and dispense drugs.....	3
Practicing medicine without a license.....	3
Practicing pharmacy without a license.....	4
Violation of the smoking opium act of February 9, 1909.....	2
Possession and transporting intoxicating liquor.....	3
Abortion.....	3
Vagrancy.....	2
Permitting gambling.....	1
Concealed weapons.....	1

Absence without leave from military posts, 2, and the service of bench warrants in 2 instances.

Of the arrests above reported 130 cases were held for the action of the grand jury, in 3 fines were paid, 1 personal bond was taken by the court, 2 were committed to jail, and 9 forfeited their collateral, and in 12 instances the cases were dismissed. Two hundred and fifty-three drug stores were licensed during the year and 17 permits were issued to persons to sell poison.

While in the year just closed more arrests have been made than in the previous year, it does not necessarily follow that the trafficking in narcotic drugs has increased. Since the courts have imposed heavy sentences on persons convicted of trafficking, the regular peddler has become more secretive and suspicious and is not selling to persons that are not well known to him. He surrounds himself with a number of runners, usually addicts, who frequent places where persons addicted to drugs look for their supply. In this way the dealer takes very little chance of being apprehended, while his several runners or agents make enough money to supply themselves with drugs to gratify their craving, and when they come into the toils of the police they refuse to tell from whom they secured the drugs, fearing that their supply will be cut off. In most instances the dealer secures a bond for his runner when arrested and immediately starts him out to peddle again, and under this method the work of this branch of the service has been much increased, while the actual use and abuse of narcotic drugs has decreased.

It might be well to state that the local custodians of narcotic drugs in this jurisdiction are endeavoring to comply with the law, and with but very few exceptions have been ready and willing to cooperate with the department in every way to secure a rigid enforcement of the law. It is known that most of the narcotics sold by illicit dealers reach the District through bootleggers and wholesale dealers in other jurisdictions.

It is apparent that the dental law in force in this jurisdiction is not adequate to cope with present conditions, and it is suggested that the law be amended so that it might be possible to revoke any license if it is found that such was obtained by fraud or the person to whom it had been granted should be addicted to the use of narcotics or stimulating drugs or suffering from any physical or mental disease to such an extent as to render it expedient in the interest of the public to cancel his license, or, further, if the licensee is of immoral character or had been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude.

It is also apparent that the chiropractor, osteopaths, and other practitioners of the various branches of medicine and surgery should be regulated by law to safeguard the public against quacks and inexperienced persons, and in this particular it is suggested that the medical practice act be amended so as to provide that every person before attempting to practice medicine or surgery in any of its branches should pass an examination measured up to a standard established by the board of medical supervisors. The law should also provide against any person, firm, or corporation to use in connection with his or their name the words or letters "doctor," "physician," "professor," "M. D.," or "healer," or any other appellation designating that he, she, or they be a practitioner of medicine or surgery in any of its branches without first complying with the provisions of such law.

VICE REPRESSION.

The members of the department have been very energetic in the enforcement of the laws relating to gambling, immoral practices, violations of the liquor law, and the laws affecting moral turpitude, as will be seen by the following attached statement, which shows a classification of the arrests made during the past year:

Charge.	1923	1922
Adultery.....	199	149
Fornication.....	777	793
Keeping a bawdy house.....	2	8
Keeping a disorderly house.....	132	91
Pandering.....	2	6
Permitting gambling.....	272	226
Soliciting prostitution.....	196	182
Vagrancy.....	252	382
Violation of white-slave traffic law.....	23	16
Violation of lottery law.....	1	8
Setting up a gaming table.....	5	18
Bookmaking, etc.....	73	113
Illegal possession of intoxicants.....	1,492	921
Selling intoxicants.....	1,380	767
Transporting intoxicants.....	967	648
Total.....	5,773	4,328

TRAFFIC BUREAU.

The department was fortunate during the year in securing for the offices of this bureau the third floor of the Graham Building, located at the southwest corner of Fourteenth and E Streets NW., which, while it does not fill the need of this bureau, is such an improvement over the cramped quarters heretofore assigned to it in the hallway of the fifth floor of the District Building as to permit of the many and diversified duties being performed in a more efficient manner.

During the year 26,605 persons made application for permits to operate motor vehicles in the District of Columbia, and of this number 19,748 were approved and 6,857 disapproved. For the preceding year, 18,996 persons made such application, of which number 15,286 were able to pass the test of the examiners. There were also 2,156 nonresidents or tourists that registered at the traffic bureau during the year as against 1,822 for the preceding year, and in each case the owner was furnished with certificate of registration entitling him to operate in the District of Columbia for the length of time granted by his home State.

Five hundred and thirty-one complaints for violations of the traffic regulations were investigated, as against 849 for the preceding year. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, there was an increase of about 16,000 automobiles in operation in the District of Columbia over the year ended June 30, 1921, and during the past year an increase of over 20,000 over 1922, making an increase of approximately 36,000 automobiles in operation during the last fiscal year as compared with the year ended June 30, 1921. During the latter year 65 persons were killed and 73 received serious injuries, as compared with 62 deaths and 54 serious injuries for the last fiscal year, showing that pedestrians and automobile drivers are alive to conditions and that greater precautions are now taken to prevent accidents and preserve life.

The major and superintendent has spared no pains in impressing upon the members of the force the necessity for strict enforcement of the traffic regulations, particularly those regulations the violation of which are the most productive of accident and injury.

Upon recommendations made by the police department the commissioners revoked 312 permits issued to persons to operate motor vehicles in the District of Columbia, most of such revocations being made after arrest and conviction on the charge of operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated.

The following is a record of arrests for violations of the speed law, traffic, and other regulations as reported by the traffic bureau during the last fiscal year:

Driving vehicles while intoxicated.....	533
Violations of the speed law.....	9, 004
Violations of the hacking law (loitering).....	75
Violations of the hacking regulations:	
Failing to display badge.....	93
No identification card.....	47
No number on lamps.....	26
No rate card.....	29
Overcharging passengers.....	4
Soliciting fares.....	28
Unlicensed hackers.....	23
Violations of traffic regulations:	
Colliding.....	980
Colliding and failing to make self known.....	216
Dazzling lights.....	106
Dead District of Columbia tags.....	842
Failing to exhibit operator's permit.....	1, 968
Inadequate brakes.....	72
Loaning permit to another.....	41
Failing to procure an operator's permit.....	1, 366
Obstructing fire hydrants.....	173
Passing street car while loading and unloading passengers.....	519
Reckless driving.....	30
Miscellaneous.....	12, 817
Total arrests.....	28, 992

The hack inspector, who performs his duties under the direct supervision of the officer in charge of the traffic bureau, reports that 1,663 licenses were issued for public passenger vehicles during the year, as follows:

One-horse vehicles.....	20
Automobiles.....	1,448
Sightseeing automobiles.....	64
Litney busses.....	131

Two thousand three hundred and fifty-three drivers' licenses were issued during the year, 16 were revoked by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 25,000 inspections of public vehicles were made as well as 5,000 inspections of hack stands and 2,500 of wagon stands, while 50 complaints against hackers were duly investigated.

Property left in public vehicles to the value of \$3,320.97 was recovered.

In addition to the duties enumerated above, the hack inspector and the officer assisting him made 289 arrests for violations of the various hacking laws, of which 25 were dismissed, in 19 cases personal bonds were taken, 7 cases were nolle prossed, 3 are pending, and 235 persons paid fines aggregating \$1,158. The report of miscellaneous cases handled by this branch of the service shows that one arrest was made for fast auto driving, 8 for violating the national prohibition law, 3 violations of the Mann Act, 1 concealed weapon, 2 for soliciting prostitution, 10 for disorderly conduct, 2 for drunkenness, 2 for assault, 3 for colliding, and 452 for miscellaneous traffic violations, the disposition being that 2 were dismissed, 2 personal bonds were accepted by the court, 4 nolle prossed, 5 pending, and 475 persons paid \$1,520 in fines.

Attached to and made a part of this report will be found a list of the accidents and casualties for the year, which, when considering the great increase in the vehicular traffic, is most encouraging to those engaged in this important part of the police service.

The report of the hack inspector contains several recommendations for amendments to the existing laws relating to public vehicles for hire, which will receive attention at a later date.

WOMAN'S BUREAU—HOUSE OF DETENTION.

During the last fiscal year this branch of the police service dealt with 1,521 cases, 1,190 complaints being made directly to it; 483 arrests were made, 407 being females and 76 males. Among those arrested were 140 women and children without ability of any kind to earn a living; 38 trades and professions were represented; 95 housewives, 56 school girls, 51 school boys, 41 domestic servants, 5 school-teachers, 1 clergyman, and 1 social worker; 1,800 inmates of the House of Detention were interviewed upon admission by the members of this bureau; several thousand children and wayward young persons on the streets, in dance halls, motion-picture theaters, stores, etc., were warned and taken or sent to their homes, the parents and guardians being notified to appear at the bureau where proper advice was given to both parent and child. In addition to the above, 1,138 persons were reported to this bureau as missing. Of this number 938 were located or returned to their homes, 200 are still carried on the books as not having been located, and 68 were of persons out of town.

In many instances of the number recorded as not having been located the children returned to their homes and no report was made to the department, and then, again, information was more or less unobtainable because of change of residence. Visits were made by members of this bureau to the homes of all juveniles and young girls who were reported as having returned home and further investigations were made when necessary, and many cases were adjusted by court action without publicity of a trial.

The House of Detention has been improved during the year; new sidewalks have been laid, a playground constructed, an electric dumbwaiter installed, an elevator is under construction, and plans are in course of preparation to replant the lawns and screen the buildings and fences with trees and shrubs. During the year the Board of Education established a school which resulted in effective work being done among the juveniles and resulted in profit to them during their days of detention. In the report of the officer in charge of this institution numerous recommendations are made with a view of increasing the efficiency and enlarging upon the work, which will be considered at a later date; 2,142 persons were cared for at this institution during the year, being classified as follows: 431 white boys, 615 colored boys, 112 white girls under 17, 236 colored girls under 17, 110 white girls over 17 and under 21, 132 colored girls over 17 and under 21, 267 white women over 21, 239 colored women over 21.

In this institution there are now adequate facilities for the reception, occupation, indoor and outdoor, and education of the unfortunates who must be detained at this place of restraint, which is filling a great need in this jurisdiction.

The average daily population at this institution for the past year was 40 plus.

CHILD-LABOR INSPECTORS.

In addition to the duties of the child-labor inspectors, who are required to visit places where children might be employed in order to see that a compliance with the law was had, giving attention to children engaged in selling newspapers, magazines, or merchandise upon the streets, visiting places of amusement to see that they are not employed in violation of law, etc., they must inspect and supervise the employment agencies in accordance with the act of Congress approved June 19, 1906. Where any of the agencies were found not fully complying with the law instructions were given in detail, with the result that all agencies are now carefully observing the law above referred to.

The officers engaged in this work have now discontinued taking children before the probation officer of the juvenile court for the reason that it has been held that they can not be prosecuted for selling newspapers without a badge, as this section of the child-labor law does not provide a penalty for selling, etc., but the children have been taken to their homes and the parents cautioned not to allow small boys to sell newspapers on the streets on account of the danger incident to the operation of fast-moving vehicles upon the streets.

Investigation developed that the following establishments in the District of Columbia employ child labor:

Business offices.....	86	Stores.....	125
Factories.....	10	Theaters.....	14
Hotels.....	5	Workshops.....	51
Lunch rooms.....	7		
Market stands.....	26	Total.....	329
Messenger companies.....	4		

The officers assigned to this special detail, which is made in accordance with an act of Congress, have been painstaking and diligent in seeing that all provisions of the child labor law were consistently complied with.

POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL.

The school period for the last fiscal year opened its fifteenth term on November 1, 1922, and was suspended at the conclusion of the seventeenth term on February 27, 1923, for the reason that there was such a large shortage of men available for street duty owing to the inability of the department to fill existing vacancies and the large number of men on leave of absence on account of sickness, which did not justify relieving so many men from active duty for the purpose of taking the school course.

The school will again be opened in the fall and will be continued until all new members of the force are given intensive training under the plan laid down for the conduct of the school.

The subjects covered in these various courses provide questions on the police manual, police regulations, the District of Columbia Code of Laws, court procedure, jurisdiction of the various courts, legal definitions and evidence, cooperation with other departments of the District, report writing, civics, which includes reading and discussion of the Constitution of the United States; explanation and discussion of the three great departments of the General Government, organization of the District government, powers and duties of the commissioners, etc., city government, first aid and miscellaneous acts of Congress, including such as the peace and order act, pandering, gambling, Volstead Act, Kenyon law.

BOARD OF POLICE AND FIRE SURGEONS.

I am glad to report that with the hearty cooperation existing between the board of surgeons and headquarters a most satisfactory condition has resulted with respect to the work in the hands of the board. The statistics quoted below, as compared with the preceding years, indicate a continued improvement in the absentee list caused by illness and disabilities among the personnel of the force.

Officers and employees on sick leave, every instance in which a sick card being given counting as an individual.....	2, 560
Clinic visits, Metropolitan police force.....	4, 568
Clinic visits, park police.....	120
Clinic visits, White House police.....	36
House visits.....	1, 212
Applicants examined.....	805
Applicants accepted.....	171
Applicants rejected.....	634
Percentage accepted.....	21. 24

During the year the clinic of the board of police and fire surgeons was removed from 409 Fifteenth Street NW. to the George Washington University Hospital, which has resulted in a great improvement in the service rendered, for the reason that the hospital has afforded all of the facilities at its command for the use of the surgeons. The department is very appreciative of the hearty, willing, and worthwhile service that this institution is rendering in our efforts to better the condition of the members of the force from a health standpoint.

POLICE RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The Police Relief Association is still in a healthy financial condition. The baseball game held last year between teams representing the police force and the fire department netted a total of \$32,616, which was equally divided between the relief associations of both departments, each being credited with \$16,308.

Arrangements are now being made for another game between said departments to be held on Labor Day, and it is confidently expected that a larger amount than that of last year will be realized.

Police Relief Association.

Name.	Beneficiary.	Date of death.	No. of assessment.	Amount,
MEN'S BRANCH.				
W. G. Sweet.....	Belle Sweet.....	June 18, 1922	519	\$1,000.00
T. M. Adams.....	M. E. Adams.....	June 20, 1922	520	1,000.00
S. S. Moore.....	E. J. Moore.....	July 9, 1922	521	1,000.00
S. J. Wall.....	N. P. Wall.....	Aug. 31, 1922	522	1,000.00
J. T. Buckley.....	M. T. Buckley.....	Sept. 28, 1922	523	1,000.00
T. B. Steele.....	A. S. Steele.....	Nov. 2, 1922	524	1,000.00
S. J. Macleod.....	Hazel MacDonald et al.....	Nov. 6, 1922	525	1,000.00
F. H. Gehrmann.....	G. B. Gehrmann.....	Dec. 10, 1922	526	1,000.00
J. E. Sears.....	J. E. Sears.....	Dec. 18, 1922	527	1,000.00
S. C. Burrows.....	M. L. Burrows.....	Dec. 26, 1922	528	1,000.00
Isaac Pearson.....	Eliza Pearson.....	Jan. 29, 1923	529	1,000.00
Michael Jennings.....	Washington Loan & Trust Co., administrator.	Feb. 1, 1923	530	1,000.00
J. B. Nicholls.....	R. E. Nicholls.....	Feb. 15, 1923	531	1,000.00
John McTaggart.....	J. H. Rhodes.....	Feb. 21, 1923	532	1,000.00
F. G. Stange.....	Mary Stange.....	Mar. 2, 1923	533	1,000.00
J. T. Newkirk.....	American Security & Trust Co.	Mar. 25, 1923	534	1,000.00
Edward Archambault.....	Ida Archambault.....	Apr. 21, 1923	535	1,000.00
Total.....				17,000.00
WOMEN'S BRANCH.				
E. M. Hess.....	W. P. Hess.....	June 11, 1922	203	331.50
B. E. Norton.....	L. C. Norton.....	July 8, 1922	204	333.00
Margaret Wall.....	E. V. Wall.....	Sept. 30, 1922	205	334.00
S. V. Gibson.....	J. H. Gibson.....	Oct. 12, 1922	206	334.00
Nellie Osterman.....	V. A. Osterman.....	Oct. 25, 1922	207	335.50
A. V. Fields.....	N. B. Fields.....	Nov. 10, 1922	208	334.50
J. C. Quinlan.....	M. J. Sheely.....	Nov. 27, 1922	209	335.00
F. B. Loftus.....	J. B. Loftus.....	Jan. 18, 1923	210	334.50
Jennie Allan.....	E. S. Allan.....	Feb. 6, 1923	211	332.50
R. A. Pence.....	R. A. Pence.....	Jan. 30, 1923	212	333.50
M. F. Wheelock.....	A. M. Wheelock.....	Feb. 27, 1923	213	333.50
M. A. Clinton.....	W. T. Clinton.....	Mar. 6, 1923	214	333.00
Total.....				4,002.50

Reports of the various subordinates and detailed statistics as to arrests made during the year and other activities of the department are not submitted, but are on file at these headquarters and available

for reference at any time. The only details included herewith are the summaries of arrests for felonies and misdemeanors, disposition of cases, classification of those charged, cases by precincts with age limit and color, miscellaneous reports, and those showing property recovered and the financial operations, together with accident and casualty statistics.

DANIEL SULLIVAN,
Major and Superintendent.

Summary—Table of cases.

FELONIES.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Not-prossed.	Dis-mitted.	Cases held.	
						1923	1922
Abduction.....	2		2	1		1	1
Adultery.....	199	111	88	18	14	167	100
Arson.....	2		2			2	3
Assault with a dangerous weapon.....	289	33	256	43	30	216	183
Assault with intent to kill.....	9	4	5		1	8	8
Attempt to rape.....	11	3	8	1	2	8	11
Attempted robbery.....	28	2	26	3	4	21	14
Bigamy.....	11	5	6	1		10	10
Carnal knowledge.....	25	3	22	6	1	18	24
Depredation on fixtures in houses.....	1	1			1		
Embezzlement.....	71	55	16	8	2	61	48
False pretenses.....	292	244	48	70	4	218	191
Forgery.....	73	55	18	6		67	172
Grand larceny.....	343	146	197	54	18	271	327
Housebreaking.....	457	177	280	17	19	421	583
Larceny from District of Columbia government.....	5	2	3		1	4	
Larceny from United States Government.....	16	7	9	1	1	14	19
Manslaughter.....	21	11	10	1	1	19	24
Mayhem.....	3		3			3	3
Murder.....	26	4	22		1	25	34
Pandering.....	2	1	1	1		1	5
Perjury.....	8	5	3			8	
Petit larceny, second offense.....	1		1			1	2
Possession of smoking opium.....	2	2				2	
Rape.....	13	1	12	1	1	11	12
Receiving stolen goods.....	17	7	10			17	23
Robbery.....	189	38	151	20	14	155	137
Seduction.....	5	2	3			5	9
Sodomy.....	1		1			1	
Soliciting to commit a felony.....	1		1			1	
Violation of—							
Antinarcotic law.....	155	54	101	1	2	152	128
Bad check law.....	63	62	1	15		48	
Bankruptcy law.....	1	1				1	2
National motor-vehicle theft act.....	3	3				3	1
White slave traffic law.....	23	21	2	3	2	18	15
Sec. 809, District of Columbia Code, procuring miscarriage.....	3	3				3	5
Sec. 815, District of Columbia Code, criminal libel.....	2	2		1		1	5
Sec. 819, District of Columbia Code, blackmail.....	5	5				5	10
Sec. 823b, District of Columbia Code, unauthorized use of vehicles.....	168	92	76	35	16	117	121
Sec. 836a, District of Columbia Code, possession of stolen property.....	10	6	4		1	9	10
Sec. 851b, District of Columbia Code, larceny after trust.....	225	112	113	71	11	143	139

Summary—Table of cases—Continued.

FELONIES—Continued.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Not-prossed.	Dis-missed.	Cases held.	
						1923	1922
Violation of—Continued.							
Sec. 859 District of Columbia Code, false personation.....	1	1				1	2
Sec. 862 District of Columbia Code, intimidating juror or witness....	1	1			1		
Sec. 863, District of Columbia Code, lottery law...	1		1	1			7
Sec. 865, District of Columbia Code, setting up or keeping gaming table...	5	5		1		4	16
Sec. 37, United States Criminal Code, conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States.	42	29	13		1	41	26
Sec. 39, United States Criminal Code, bribery of United States officer.....	1	1				1	
Sec. 44, United States Criminal Code, receiving stolen public property.....	3	2	1			3	
Sec. 65, United States Criminal Code, resisting revenue officer or destroying seized property.....	12	7	5			12	
Sec. 123, United States Criminal Code, destroying public records.....	2	2				2	
Sec. 132, United States Criminal Code, judicial officer accepting a bribe..	2	2				2	
Sec. 134, United States Criminal Code, witness accepting a bribe.....	1	1			1		
Sec. 148, United States Criminal Code, counterfeiting United States securities.....	6	5	1			6	
Sec. 151, United States Criminal Code, passing, selling or concealing forged obligations of the United States.....	1		1			1	15
Sec. 194, United States Criminal Code, stealing, secreting, or embezzling mail matter.....	3	2	1			3	33
Sec. 198, United States Criminal Code, injuring letter boxes or mail matter or assaulting carrier.....	4	4				4	1
Sec. 211, United States Criminal Code, sending obscene matter through the mail.....	1	1				1	
Sec. 212, United States Criminal Code using obscene envelopes or wrappers for mailing purposes.....	1	1				1	
Sec. 218, United States Criminal Code, counterfeiting post-office money orders.....	1		1			1	
Sec. 331, United States Criminal Code, accessory to larceny from the United States Government.....	2	2				2	
Sec. 1062, United States Revised Statutes, offering violence to a public minister.....	9	9			9		
Other laws.....							31
Total.....	2,880	1,355	1,525	380	159	2,341	2,510

Summary—Table of cases—Continued.

MISDEMEANORS.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Not-prossed.	Dis-missed.	Cases held.	
						1923	1922
Affray.....	4		4	1		3	7
Assault.....	2,406	741	1,665	282	280	1,844	1,518
Attempted housebreaking.....	23	5	18	2		21	16
Attempted larceny.....	15	6	9		2	13	9
Attempted unauthorized use of vehicles.....	6		6	1		5	1
Carrying weapons.....	371	101	270	32	25	314	220
Contempt of court.....	207	85	122	3	12	192	204
Contributing to delinquency of minors.....	4	4				4	1
Cruelty to animals.....	85	33	52	5	3	77	92
Desertion.....	25	21	4			25	23
Destroying private property.....	198	79	119	38	25	135	114
Destroying public property.....	8	6	2		1	7	7
Disorderly conduct.....	5,959	2,342	3,617	92	372	5,495	5,440
Failing to pay board bill.....	71	48	23	28	3	40	54
Fornication.....	777	255	522	11	46	720	759
Fugitives from—							
Board of Children's Guardians.....	74	18	56			74	115
Industrial schools.....	12		12			12	37
Insane asylum.....	51	39	12			51	68
Justice.....	330	209	121		10	320	358
National Training School for Boys.....	16	10	6			16	23
National Training School for Girls.....	46	24	22			46	26
Paents.....	141	97	44			141	173
Held for—							
Immigration authorities.....	3	3				3	1
Investigation.....	3,686	1,432	2,254		3,596	90	64
Mental observation.....	335	214	121		4	331	335
Military authorities.....	31	29	2			31	22
Naval authorities.....	4	4				4	4
United States marshal.....	149	83	66		1	148	168
Incorriability.....	80	21	59	4	2	74	66
Indecent assault.....	25	18	7	2	2	21	11
Indecent exposure.....	126	66	60	3	6	117	117
Indigent or dependent children	27	17	10			27	30
Keeping—							
Bawdy house.....	2	1	1			2	6
Disorderly house.....	132	43	89	6	7	119	76
Larceny by a trick.....	10	9	1		3	7	2
Non-support of wives and children.....	59	35	24			59	65
Non-support of bastard children.....	8	2	6			8	6
Nuisance.....	324	196	128	147	14	163	204
Permitting gambling.....	272	111	161	5	2	265	218
Petit larceny.....	1,701	527	1,174	80	89	1,532	1,646
Profanity.....	4	3	1			4	2
Selling tobacco to minors.....	2	2			1	1	6
Soliciting prostitution.....	196	22	174	8	14	174	153
Surrendered by bondsmen.....	8	6	2			8	
Taking property without consent of owner.....	92	61	31	28	9	55	52
Threats of personal violence.....	449	182	307	138	138	213	228
Throwing missiles.....	24	15	9			24	39
Trespass.....	11	6	5			11	27
Turning in false alarm of fire.....	11	11			1	10	10
Unlicensed engineers.....	3	3				3	
Unlicensed physicians.....	2	1	1			2	1
Vagrancy.....	252	153	99	24	58	170	248
Violation of—							
Building regulations.....	17	13	4	1	1	15	7
Child labor law.....	13	10	3		2	11	1
Dog law.....	56	27	29	6	12	38	45
Dog-muzzling regulations.....	47	27	20	2	1	44	125
Electric-wiring regulations.....	1	1				1	
Female employment law.....	30	26	4	1		29	14
Fire escape law.....	2	1	1	1		1	
Game law.....	2	2				2	4
Hacking law and regulations.....	313	210	103	6	23	284	272
Harbor regulations.....	2	1	1			2	
Health regulations.....	328	272	56	47	3	278	326
License law.....	112	54	58	2	3	107	120
Minimum wage law.....	14	14				14	1

Summary—Table of cases—Continued.

MISDEMEANORS—Continued.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Not-prossed.	Dis-missed.	Cases held.	
						1923	1922
Violation of—Continued.							
National prohibition law (Volstead Act)—							
Sec. 3, title 2—							
Illegal possession...	1,492	586	906	48	29	1,415	845
Manufacturing.....	42	18	24	1	—	41	77
Selling.....	1,380	514	866	33	17	1,330	719
Transporting.....	967	544	423	78	21	868	586
Sec. 8, title 2, druggist filling illegal prescriptions.....	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Sec. 19, title 2, soliciting orders for intoxicating liquors.....	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Sec. 21, title 2, maintaining a common and public nuisance...	2	2	—	—	—	2	50
Sec. 25, title 2, possession of property designed for manufacture of liquor.....	20	9	11	—	—	20	18
Other laws governing the manufacture and sale of malt liquors...	28	1	27	2	—	26	30
Sheppard law—							
Sec. 11, drinking in public places.....	234	184	50	—	11	223	136
Sec. 11, drunk in public places.....	8,368	5,162	3,206	37	183	8,148	6,211
Sec. 20, operating vehicle while drunk.....	504	314	190	29	27	448	172
Park regulations.....	85	43	42	1	5	79	57
Pharmacy law.....	8	7	1	—	—	8	12
Plumbing regulations.....	3	1	2	—	—	3	18
Police regulations.....	2,405	1,823	582	33	110	2,262	3,216
Smoke law.....	22	20	2	—	—	22	95
Special regulations for Shrine period.....	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Speed law.....	8,970	6,764	2,206	23	48	8,899	8,774
Terms of probation.....	20	5	15	—	—	20	20
Traffic regulations.....	19,206	13,369	5,837	208	385	18,610	16,150
Weights and measures law.....	123	76	47	—	1	122	94
Zoning law.....	1	1	—	—	—	1	1
Sec. 818, District of Columbia Code, false charge of unchastity.....	3	3	—	1	—	2	1
Sec. 824, District of Columbia Code, unlawful entry on private property.....	8	4	4	7	—	1	8
Sec. 833a, District of Columbia Code, installment law.....	17	12	5	6	3	8	7
Sec. 857, District of Columbia Code, selling weapons to minors.....	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
Sec. 810, District of Columbia Code, false personation.....	4	1	3	2	1	1	2
Sec. 839, District of Columbia Code, bookmaking, pool selling, etc.....	73	70	3	4	—	69	113
Sec. 872, District of Columbia Code, indecent publications.....	3	2	1	—	—	3	1
Sec. 896, District of Columbia Code, net fishing in Potomac River.....	3	3	—	—	—	3	20
Sec. 140, United States Criminal Code, obstructing process or assaulting an officer.....	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Sec. 141, United States Criminal Code, rescuing prisoner or concealing person for whom warrant has issued.....	2	—	2	—	1	1	—
Other laws and regulations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Witnesses held.....	45	14	31	—	35	10	36
Total.....	63,878	37,613	26,265	1,520	5,651	56,707	51,474

Police statistics—Cases of all kinds.

Precinct.	White.	Colored.	Total.	
			1923	1922
First.....	11,480	2,120	13,600	11,632
Second.....	2,944	4,479	7,423	5,916
Third.....	1,760	2,727	4,487	4,814
Fourth.....	1,992	3,368	5,360	5,551
Fifth.....	1,767	1,676	3,443	3,524
Sixth.....	3,269	2,096	5,365	5,152
Seventh.....	3,141	1,896	5,037	4,140
Eighth.....	1,242	3,272	4,514	4,968
Ninth.....	3,011	2,154	5,165	4,928
Tenth.....	3,409	1,592	5,001	5,464
Eleventh.....	717	526	1,243	1,438
Harbor.....	89	45	134	98
Detective bureau.....	1,533	994	2,527	2,842
Traffic bureau.....	2,286	690	2,976	(¹)
Woman's bureau.....	328	155	483	590
Total.....	38,968	27,790	66,758	61,057

¹ The traffic bureau has been functioning as a unit of the department only since Mar. 1, 1923.

Disposition of cases.

	1923	1922		1923	1922
Fined and paid.....	42,932	40,137	Delivered to—Continued.		
Fined and committed in default of payment.....	4,900	3,109	Naval authorities.....	15	18
Committed without option of fine.....	860	616	Parents or friends.....	194	207
Held for action of grand jury.....	1,458	1,969	United States marshal.....	396	465
Sent to—			Colorado authorities.....	1	.....
Gallinger Memorial Hospital ¹	353	345	Connecticut authorities.....	3	.....
Industrial schools.....	36	49	Delaware authorities.....	3	1
Insane asylum.....	52	73	Florida authorities.....	2	1
National Training school for Boys.....	158	166	Georgia authorities.....	4	4
National Training school for Girls.....	66	44	Illinois authorities.....	3	2
St. Michael's School, Mamaroneck, N. Y.....	1	.....	Kansas authorities.....	1	1
Sent out of the city.....	31	28	Louisiana authorities.....	1	.....
Dismissed (investigation, etc.).....	5,810	5,203	Maine authorities.....	1	.....
Not-processed.....	1,900	1,870	Maryland authorities.....	110	100
Not disposed of.....	4,591	3,155	Massachusetts authorities.....	2	2
Personal bonds taken.....	975	1,564	Michigan authorities.....	3	7
Placed under bonds.....	9	16	New Jersey authorities.....	3	8
Placed on probation.....	1,323	1,293	New York authorities.....	8	9
Placed on voluntary probation.....	1	1	North Carolina authorities.....	10	16
Sentence suspended.....	113	104	Pennsylvania authorities.....	1	.....
Delivered to—			Rhode Island authorities.....	5	2
Board of Children's Guardians.....	225	273	South Carolina authorities.....	1	.....
Military authorities.....	97	81	Texas authorities.....	88	97
			Virginia authorities.....	.....	.....
			Other institutions and jurisdictions.....	.....	19
			Total.....	66,758	61,057

¹ The Gallinger Memorial Hospital is used for the purposes for which the Washington Asylum Hospital was used heretofore.

Classification of those charged with cases.

	1923	1922
White.....	38,968	37,059
Colored.....	27,790	23,998
Total.....	66,758	61,057
Males.....	60,443	55,676
Females.....	6,315	5,381
Total.....	66,758	61,057
Able to read and write.....	65,237	59,731
Unable to read and write.....	1,521	1,326
Total.....	66,758	61,057
Males:		
Married.....	32,112	27,022
Single.....	28,331	28,654
Females:		
Married.....	3,265	2,611
Single.....	3,050	2,770
Total.....	66,758	61,057

Cases of all kinds, by precincts, with age limit and color.

Precinct.	Under 17 years.		Over 17 and under 21 years.		Over 21 years.		Total.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	1923	1922
First.....	96	77	969	311	10,415	1,732	13,600	11,632
Second.....	40	135	319	409	2,585	3,935	7,423	5,916
Third.....	30	83	163	290	1,567	2,354	4,487	4,814
Fourth.....	34	93	177	330	1,781	2,945	5,340	5,551
Fifth.....	98	112	247	231	1,422	1,333	3,443	3,524
Sixth.....	51	26	205	117	3,013	1,953	5,365	5,152
Seventh.....	69	69	371	244	2,701	1,583	5,037	4,140
Eighth.....	24	149	136	368	1,082	2,755	4,514	4,968
Ninth.....	134	108	356	211	2,521	1,835	5,165	4,928
Tenth.....	44	60	456	193	2,909	1,359	5,001	5,464
Eleventh.....	27	41	98	80	592	405	1,213	1,438
Harbor.....	28	1	5	5	56	39	134	98
Detective bureau.....	67	89	138	142	1,328	763	2,527	2,842
Traffic bureau.....	17	5	214	69	2,055	616	2,976	(1)
Woman's bureau.....	82	87	60	29	186	39	483	590
Total.....	841	1,135	3,944	3,029	34,183	23,626	66,758	61,057

¹ The traffic bureau did not begin to function as a separate unit until Mar. 1, 1923.

Percentage of cases.

	1923	1922
White.....	58.37	60.70
Colored.....	41.63	39.30
Convictions (exclusive of those held for investigation and as witnesses).....	93.69	93.52
Acquittals.....	3.30	3.24
Cases not-processed.....	3.01	3.24

Miscellaneous duties.

	1923	1922		1923	1922
Abandoned infants found.....	3	5	Fast running street car.....	9	8
Accidents.....	10,202	7,431	Fires attended.....	1,981	1,493
Animals taken estray.....	36	34	Fire plugs damaged.....	15	14
Animals delivered to property clerk.....	1	4	Filthy gutters and alleys.....	57	34
Animals delivered to pound-master.....	35	150	Found sick on street.....	1,131	866
Attempted suicide.....	156	60	Homicides.....	35	44
Back gates found open.....	286	396	Hydrants damaged.....	23	57
Dead bodies found.....	40	36	Inquests attended.....	155	127
Dead infants found.....	46	47	Lamps damaged.....	791	821
Dead animals reported.....	5,377	6,042	Lamps not lighted:		
Drowned bodies recovered.....	30	36	Electric.....	11,071	15,177
Dangerous or broken pavements.....	2,730	2,929	Gas.....	1,435	2,344
Dangerous holes in roadway.....	3,858	3,853	Permits examined:		
Dangerous buildings.....	92	110	Building.....	3,593	3,375
Dangerous bridges.....	29	56	Miscellaneous.....	4,357	5,245
Doors and windows found open.....	584	545	Pumps damaged.....	4	2
Damaged trees and tree boxes.....	1,058	998	Sewers:		
Deaths (coroner notified, no inquest).....	322	323	Damaged.....	143	69
False alarms of fire.....	137	103	Filthy.....	177	254
Lost children found.....	147	83	Suicides.....	68	61
Fast driving:			Telephone messages.....	229,079	232,797
Automobile.....	8,718	8,531	Water mains damaged.....	341	397
Motor cycle.....	243	307	Water pipes damaged.....	403	303

Miscellaneous reports.

	1923	1922		1923	1922
Abandoned infants found.....	3	5	Found sick on street.....	1,131	866
Accidents.....	10,202	7,431	Fountains damaged.....		2
Animals taken estray.....	36	34	Homicides.....	35	44
Animals delivered to property clerk.....	1	4	Hydrants damaged.....	23	57
Animals delivered to pound-master.....	118	150	Inquests attended.....	155	127
Attempted suicides.....	156	60	Lamps damaged.....	791	821
Back gates found open.....	286	396	Lamps not lighted:		
Damaged trees and boxes.....	1,058	998	Electric.....	11,071	15,177
Dangerous bridges.....	29	56	Gas.....	1,435	2,344
Dangerous buildings.....	92	110	Lost children found.....	147	83
Dangerous holes on roadway.....	3,858	3,853	Permits examined:		
Dangerous or broken pavements.....	2,730	2,929	Building.....	3,593	3,375
Dead animals reported.....	5,377	6,042	Miscellaneous.....	4,357	5,245
Dead bodies found.....	40	36	Pumps damaged.....	4	2
Dead infants found.....	46	47	Sewers:		
Deaths (coroner notified, no inquest).....	322	323	Damaged.....	143	69
Doors and windows found open.....	584	545	Filthy.....	177	254
Drowned bodies recovered.....	30	36	Suicides.....	68	61
False alarms of fire.....	137	103	Telephone messages.....	229,079	232,797
Fast riding bicycle.....	243	5	Trips made by—		
Fast riding motor cycle.....	243	307	Bateau.....	32	
Fast running automobile.....	8,718	8,531	Launch.....	516	876
Fast running street car.....	9	8	Steamer.....	38	106
Filthy alleys and gutters.....	57	34	Vessels:		
Fire plugs damaged.....	15	14	Assisted.....	11	13
Fires attended.....	1,981	1,493	Ordered moved.....	5	7
			Water mains damaged.....	341	397
			Water pipes damaged.....	403	303

Estimated value of losses and recoveries.

	1923	1922
Property stolen.....	\$669,637.85	\$1,019,595.89
Property lost or mislaid.....	83,214.35	90,297.75
Total.....	752,852.20	1,109,893.64
Property recovered:		
Reported stolen.....	558,533.63	605,639.13
Reported lost or mislaid.....	6,429.74	8,613.55
Not reported stolen, lost, or mislaid.....	72,966.75	91,039.83
Used as evidence.....	10,876.65	9,123.22
Belonging to persons alleged to be of unsound mind.....	6,340.30	7,926.20
Effects of deceased persons.....	14,656.60	47,950.00
Stolen in other jurisdictions.....	796.80	2,655.00
Total delivered to property clerk for disposition according to law..	670,600.47	772,946.93
Returned to owners:		
Automobiles.....	189,797.00	163,091.00
Horses and wagons.....	10,340.00	13,076.00
Miscellaneous articles.....	11,636.96	15,756.55
Total.....	211,773.96	191,923.55
Total value of property recovered by the department.....	882,374.43	964,870.48
Value of property recovered by owners.....	34,761.00	56,472.20
Grand total recovered.....	917,135.43	1,021,342.68

Estimated value of money and valuables recovered.

	1923	1922
Amount recovered.....	\$2,334,560.26	\$2,156,798.00
Returned to owners.....	211,773.96	191,923.55
Delivered to property clerk.....	670,600.47	772,946.93
Delivered to poundmaster.....	75.00	.....
Delivered to agents of Internal Revenue Bureau (prohibition enforcement).....	141,715.00	117,987.00
Delivered to United States marshal.....	1,049.00	.....
Taken from prisoners and returned, order of officer in charge.....	900,662.60	703,290.52
Collateral delivered to collector at police court.....	396,465.00	333,099.00
Collateral delivered to clerk at juvenile court.....	2,174.00	1,709.00
Collected in nonsupport cases and delivered to clerk at juvenile court....	10,045.00	35,842.00
Total.....	2,334,560.03	2,156,798.00

Accidents and casualties.

	Deaths.		Serious casualties.		Minor casualties.		Total injured.		Property loss only.		No injury or damage.		Total casualties.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Assaults:														
Bitten.....					11	10	11	10					11	10
Firearms.....			10	14	87	101	97	115					97	115
Indecent.....			1	1	11	11	12	12					12	12
Knife, razor, etc.....			14	16	206	294	220	310					220	310
Missiles.....			3	2	70	91	72	96					73	96
Other weapons.....			7	5	129	197	136	202					136	202
Miscellaneous.....			4		246	269	250	269					250	269
Total.....			39	38	760	976	799	1,014					799	1,014
Deaths:														
Homicides.....	44	35					44	35					44	35
Found dead, sudden deaths, and deaths from natural causes.....	152	169					152	169					152	169
Suicides.....	61	68					61	68					61	68
Without medical attention.....	69	100					69	100					69	100
Total.....	326	372					326	372					326	372
Persons conveyed to hospitals, homes, or otherwise assisted:														
Alcoholism.....	1	1	1		223	283	225	284					225	284
Fits.....					100	57	100	57					100	57
Heat.....	1				11	13	12	13					12	13
Other illness.....					471	562	471	562					471	562
Total.....	2	1	1		805	915	808	916					808	916
Abandoned.....													5	3
Attempt suicide.....													60	156
Criminal operation.....	3	1					3	1					3	1
Inquests.....													127	124
Total.....	3	1					3	1					195	284
Accidents:														
Baseball.....		1	1	1	5	8	6	10					6	10
Bitten by dogs.....				1	269	206	270	297					270	297
Burns.....	13	4	5	11	66	67	84	82					84	82
Coasting.....			2		9		11						11	
Drowned.....	36	19					36	19					36	19
Electric shock.....	1	1	1		1	2	3	3					3	3
Elevator.....	2	3	1	1	1	3	4	7					4	7
Explosions.....					3	10	3	10					3	10
Firearms.....	2	2	3	2	19	18	24	22					24	22
Football.....		1			7	5	7	6					7	6
Gas.....	13	18	1	3	26	50	40	71					40	71
Hydroplane.....	3	3			8	2	11	5					11	5
Poison.....	4	5	3	3	27	35	34	43					34	43
Miscellaneous.....	115	6	9	2	287	202	411	210					411	410
Total.....	189	63	27	24	728	698	944	785					944	785
Falls:														
Down stairways.....	5	4	1	3	19	46	25	53					25	53
Buildings, scaffolds, and ladders.....	6	3	6	4	33	34	45	41					45	41
Windows.....	6	8	1	3	4	21	11	32					11	32
River and canal.....					10	15	10	15					10	15
In street.....	2	1			75	97	77	98					77	98
Miscellaneous.....	2	4	1	2	59	87	62	93					62	93
Total.....	21	20	9	12	200	300	230	332					230	332
Bicycles, collision with:														
Bicycles.....					1		1		2				3	2
Cars.....					2	2	2	2	3				4	5
Motor vehicles.....	1	1			16	19	17	20	17	14	3		37	34
Other vehicles.....					2		2		3	4			5	4
Fall from.....					25	13	25	13					26	13
Struck by.....			1	1	18	26	19	27			7	1	26	28
Miscellaneous.....					2	3	2	3					2	3
Total.....	1	2	1		66	63	68	65	24	23	11	1	103	890

Accidents and casualties—Continued.

	Deaths.		Serious casualties.		Minor casualties.		Total injured.		Property loss only.		No injury or damage.		Total casualties.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Motor vehicles, collision with:														
Bicycles.....	1	2	1	.....	132	140	134	142	114	94	4	1	252	237
Cars.....	1	.....	1	.....	51	51	52	52	269	284	18	2	339	338
Motor vehicles.....	2	6	7	7	410	466	419	479	2,580	2,892	79	73	3,078	3,378
Other vehicles.....	1	.....	1	1	49	27	51	28	121	133	3	2	175	163
Fall from.....	1	1	1	2	38	52	40	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	55
Struck by.....	27	41	31	19	714	927	772	987	.....	.....	64	46	836	1,033
Miscellaneous.....	5	3	5	8	128	165	138	176	552	541	12	6	702	723
Total.....	38	53	46	38	1,522	1,828	1,606	1,919	3,636	3,944	180	64	5,422	5,927
Street cars, collisions with:														
Bicycles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	1	4	2	.....	.....	.....	3	4
Cars.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	13	14	13	5	.....	.....	.....	20	18
Motor vehicles.....	.....	.....	.....	4	50	51	59	55	307	345	15	1	372	401
Other vehicles.....	.....	1	.....	.....	11	11	11	12	20	25	1	.....	32	37
Fall from.....	2	.....	2	.....	37	40	41	40	.....	.....	7	.....	48	40
Struck by.....	5	7	5	2	66	63	76	72	.....	.....	10	2	86	74
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	1	.....	7	7	7	8	1	1	.....	.....	8	9
Total.....	7	8	7	7	186	189	200	204	335	376	34	3	569	583
Accidents, steam railway:														
Collisions.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Fall from.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Struck by.....	1	.....	3	.....	2	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Total.....	1	.....	.....	3	3	11	4	14	1	2	.....	.....	5	16
Horse-drawn vehicles, collision with:														
Bicycles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Cars.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	3	3	.....	.....	3	4
Motor vehicles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	6	6	54	49	1	.....	61	55
Other vehicles.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	3	2	3	.....	.....	3	6
Fall from.....	.....	.....	2	.....	14	17	14	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	19
Struck by.....	1	.....	2	.....	4	8	7	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8
Runaway.....	3	.....	1	.....	10	8	13	9	26	31	2	5	41	45
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	3	6	24	21	1	1	28	28
Total.....	4	.....	2	3	39	50	45	53	109	108	4	6	158	167
Summary:														
Assaults.....	.....	.....	39	38	760	976	799	1,014	.....	.....	.....	.....	799	1,014
Deaths, homicides, suicides, and sudden deaths.....	326	372	.....	.....	.....	.....	326	372	.....	.....	.....	.....	326	372
Alcoholism, fits, heat, and other illness.....	2	1	1	.....	805	915	808	916	.....	.....	.....	.....	808	916
Miscellaneous.....	213	81	36	36	928	998	1,177	1,118	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,177	1,118
Total.....	541	457	76	74	2,497	2,880	3,110	3,420	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,110	3,420
Traffic casualties:														
Bicycles.....	.....	1	2	1	66	63	68	65	21	23	11	1	103	89
Motor vehicles.....	38	53	46	38	1,522	1,828	1,606	1,919	3,636	3,944	180	64	5,422	5,927
Steam railways.....	1	.....	.....	3	3	11	4	14	1	.....	.....	.....	5	16
Street railways.....	7	8	7	7	186	189	200	294	335	376	34	3	569	583
Other vehicles.....	4	.....	2	3	39	50	45	53	109	108	4	6	158	167
Total.....	50	62	57	52	1,816	2,141	1,923	2,255	4,105	4,453	229	74	6,257	6,782
Grand total.....	591	519	133	126	4,309	5,030	5,033	5,675	4,105	4,453	229	74	9,367	10,202

Report of chief (also property) clerk.

Balance of property on hand July 1, 1922.....	\$65,321.82
Delivered to owners by order of court or upon proof of ownership.....	27,839.36
Delivered to owners on bond.....	243.00
Delivered to administrators.....	250.00
Disposed of in accordance with law and the orders of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia:	
Sold at auction.....	7,520.45
Destroyed.....	3,732.21
Balance on hand July 1, 1923.....	25,736.80
Total accounted for.....	65,736.82

Monthly statement of the property received and disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.

Month.	Delivered to owners by order of court or upon proof of ownership.	Delivered to owners on bond.	Delivered to administrators.	Disposed of in accordance with law and the orders of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.		On hand.	Total
				Auction.	Destroyed.		
1922.							
July.....	\$41,001.71	\$4,180.00		\$1,267.43	\$39.50	\$1,264.71	\$47,753.35
August.....	53,608.34	6,920.00	\$168.47	277.10	9.00	1,277.92	62,260.83
September.....	42,311.89	3,960.00		265.00	61.50	791.80	47,390.19
October.....	55,918.75	7,033.00	330.22	576.59	8.00	1,062.63	64,929.19
November.....	40,902.19	2,452.00	870.00	60.25	32.00	2,602.30	47,008.74
December.....	43,870.98	1,010.00	4,161.42			2,133.71	51,176.11
1923.							
January.....	55,551.07	5,870.00	550.00			1,385.47	63,353.54
February.....	38,067.89	765.00	1,000.00			1,366.56	41,199.45
March.....	50,872.17	1,224.13	112.37			1,049.76	53,258.43
April.....	47,191.65	6,355.00		75.00		2,101.97	55,723.62
May.....	60,777.52	2,790.00	1,425.50			4,102.57	69,095.59
June.....	60,316.82	600.00				6,531.61	67,448.43
Total.....	590,480.98	43,159.13	8,617.98	2,521.37	150.00	25,671.01	670,600.47

Estimated value of property on hand July 1, 1922.....	\$65,321.82
Received during fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.....	670,600.47

Total to be accounted for..... 735,922.29

Delivered to owners by order of court or upon proof of ownership.....	618,320.34
Delivered to owners on bond.....	43,402.13
Delivered to administrators.....	8,867.98
Disposed of in accordance with law and the orders of Commissioners of the District of Columbia:	
Sold at auction.....	10,041.82
Destroyed.....	3,882.21
Balance on hand July 1, 1923.....	51,407.81

Total accounted for..... 735,922.29

Estimated value of property delivered to the property clerk, Metropolitan police, District of Columbia, by the different precincts, detective bureau, woman's bureau, traffic bureau, and the coroner's office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.

	June 30, 1923.	June 30, 1922.		June 30, 1923.	June 30, 1922.
First precinct.....	\$33,621.25	\$49,286.32	Tenth precinct.....	\$27,059.18	\$44,886.97
Second precinct.....	40,715.49	35,631.67	Eleventh precinct.....	12,285.23	5,916.61
Third precinct.....	37,274.12	37,068.20	Harbor precinct.....	3,559.76	2,457.19
Fourth precinct.....	20,449.47	21,436.88	Traffic bureau.....	5,564.67	
Fifth precinct.....	14,263.27	20,588.59	Woman's bureau.....	4,293.71	2,002.42
Sixth precinct.....	26,071.58	31,840.71	Detective bureau.....	275,295.23	377,546.59
Seventh precinct.....	27,696.64	40,062.40	Coroner's office.....	870.46	445.82
Eighth precinct.....	56,144.52	55,881.98			
Ninth precinct.....	55,425.89	46,944.60	Total.....	670,600.47	772,946.93

Report of sale held May 11, 1923.

Proceeds of sale of merchandise.....	\$1, 695. 70
Cash.....	996. 00
Total.....	<u>2, 691. 70</u>
Expenses of sale:	
Advertising.....	49. 46
Commission.....	59. 35
Hauling.....	85. 50
Labor.....	64. 50
Total.....	<u>258. 81</u>
Deposited with the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia:	
To credit of police and fireman's relief fund.....	2, 128. 35
To credit of escheated estates relief fund.....	304. 54
Total.....	<u>2, 691. 70</u>

Abstract of expenditures of the Metropolitan police department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Appropriation.....	<u>\$50, 000. 00</u>
Expended as follows:	
Composing machine (linotype); repairs and repair parts.....	121. 32
Furniture, blankets, linens, etc.....	1, 277. 86
Gas and electricity.....	7, 226. 28
Laundry.....	1, 738. 44
Meals for prisoners.....	6, 089. 53
Miscellaneous (awnings, badges, brooms, buckets, brushes, directories, hose, ice, kerosene, lamps, lanterns, newspapers, photo supplies, rewards, rent of telephones, removal of ashes, screens, soaps, storage, typewriters, telegrams, telephones, etc.).....	11, 356. 23
Prevention and detection of crime.....	7, 180. 67
Printers' supplies.....	448. 84
Printing, blank forms, etc.....	3, 795. 03
Repairs to stations (miscellaneous).....	1, 866. 21
Revolvers, cartridges, holsters.....	4, 329. 70
Stationery.....	2, 755. 20
Traffic equipment, semaphores, tools, etc.....	1, 178. 11
Window shades.....	391. 47
Unexpended balance.....	245. 05
Total.....	<u>50, 000. 00</u>

FLAGS AND HALYARDS.

Appropriation.....	<u>200. 00</u>
Expended.....	196. 00
Unexpended balance.....	4. 00
Total.....	<u>200. 00</u>

FUEL.

Appropriation.....	<u>6, 000. 00</u>
Deficiency appropriation.....	1, 000. 00
	<u>7, 000. 00</u>

Expended:

242 tons white ash stove coal.....	\$3,267.06
150 tons white ash furnace coal.....	2,025.00
25 tons white ash egg coal.....	337.50
115 tons bituminous coal.....	1,112.40
13½ cords wood, pine.....	255.54
Unexpended balance.....	2.50

Total.....	7,000.00
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HARBOR PATROL.

Appropriation.....	8,300.00
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Expended:

Salaries.....	5,300.00
Fuel.....	784.94
Gasoline, oils, lubricants.....	632.06
Machinery and repairs.....	1,172.25
Miscellaneous (brooms, polish, soaps, tools, etc.).....	352.90
Unexpended balance.....	57.85

Total.....	8,300.00
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HOUSE OF DETENTION.

Appropriation.....	27,900.00
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Expended:

Salaries.....	10,900.00
Dumbwaiter, electric, and installation.....	1,690.00
Food and groceries.....	3,276.49
Fuel.....	1,206.73
Furniture, furnishings, linens, etc.....	203.77
Gas and electricity.....	1,127.52
Miscellaneous (awnings, blank forms, brushes, brooms, clothing, disinfectants, dry goods, lye, ice, rent, removal of ashes, polish, paints, stationery, shoes, soaps, telephones, etc.).....	985.03
Playground equipment.....	197.79
Repairs to automobile, gasoline, oils, etc.....	677.67
Repairs to building and grounds, fixtures installed, etc.....	7,301.65
Unexpended balance.....	333.35

Total.....	27,900.00
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MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

Appropriation.....	18,000.00
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Deficiency appropriation.....	3,025.00
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Total.....	21,025.00
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Expended:

Auto-patrol bodies.....	1,047.00
Casings and tubes.....	1,431.70
Gasoline, oils, and lubricants.....	8,943.49
Miscellaneous (bulbs, chains, jacks, paints, polish, rims, soaps, sponges, tools, waste, etc.).....	1,674.47
Motor cycles, repairs to and spare parts.....	1,994.50
Repairs and spare parts (automobiles).....	5,722.11
Unexpended balance.....	211.73

Total.....	21,025.00
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PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL MOTOR VEHICLES.

Appropriation.....	5,000.00
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Expended.....	5,000.00
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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

Appropriation.....	\$500.00
Expended.....	500.00

MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER, MYSTIC SHRINE CONVENTION.

Appropriation.....	50,000.00
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Expended:

Allotments—		
Engineer highways.....	\$400.00	
Sanitary engineer.....	11,688.38	
		12,088.38
American Red Cross outfits.....		484.07
Batons.....		450.00
Calls and whistles (police).....		272.53
Lanterns.....		225.00
Mimeograph machine and supplies.....		215.00
Miscellaneous (batteries, belts, guidons, compo-board, rent of motor vehicles and mounts, car tokens, etc.).....	400.02	
Printing.....	2,672.05	
Salaries, out-of-town detectives, etc.....	20,855.44	
Searchlights.....	108.00	
Traffic equipment: Bases, markers, semaphores, signs, etc.....	5,774.91	
Transportation, out-of-town detectives.....	2,183.40	
Unexpended balance.....	4,271.19	
Total.....		50,000.00

Motor patrol service.

MILEAGE.

Quarter.	Precincts.											Head-quarters.	Motor cycles.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
First.....	2,259	551	1,670	3,369	1,460	2,054	1,833	2,826	738	1,655	2,142	30,332	65,571	115,860
Second.....	2,057	1,175	1,511	3,416	1,501	1,949	1,631	1,041	889	1,878	644	22,969	44,997	85,665
Third.....	1,854	1,270	1,821	3,355	1,617	1,571	1,510	1,632	2,436	3,623	1,631	21,847	40,139	84,337
Fourth.....	3,662	3,811	2,236	4,030	1,332	1,808	1,889	1,438	2,529	1,474	185	17,651	50,718	92,793
Total.....	9,832	6,807	7,238	14,170	5,943	7,38	6,86	6,971	6,59	8,030	4,602	92,799	101,427	378,655

RUNS MADE.

First.....	1,424	236	686	982	397	844	571	602	357	260	402	6,350	.....	13,141
Second.....	1,319	432	630	989	553	775	565	469	394	279	147	3,801	.....	10,351
Third.....	1,213	705	725	786	720	717	592	604	765	260	197	4,107	.....	11,361
Fourth.....	1,631	1,545	834	996	466	731	681	715	687	329	55	2,981	.....	11,654
Total.....	5,587	2,948	2,875	3,753	2,133	3,071	2,379	2,396	2,203	1,128	801	17,239	.....	46,507

Cost of maintenance of motor vehicles (automobiles).....	\$17,556.12
Average cost per mile.....	\$0.0934
Average cost per run.....	\$0.379
Average length of each run (miles).....	3.84
Mileage.....	177,230
Cost of maintenance of motor vehicles (motor cycles).....	\$3,257.15
Average cost per mile.....	\$0.016
Mileage.....	201,425

**ASSIGNMENT OF OFFICERS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

DANIEL SULLIVAN,
Major and superintendent.

CHARLES A. EVANS—HENRY G. PRATT,
Assistant superintendents and supervising inspectors.

EDWIN B. HESSE,
Chief (also property) clerk.

INSPECTORS.

C. L. Grant, commanding detective bureau.
W. H. Harrison, inspection property and uniforms.
A. J. Headley, commanding traffic bureau.
W. S. Shelby (acting), personnel officer and aid to superintendent.

CAPTAINS.

E. W. Brown, first precinct.	T. R. Bean, seventh precinct.
C. T. Peck, second precinct.	C. L. Plemmons, eighth precinct.
C. E. E. Flather, third precinct.	L. J. Stoll, ninth precinct.
Ira Sheetz, fourth precinct.	G. P. M. Lord, tenth precinct.
W. E. Sanford, fifth precinct.	Martin Reilly, eleventh precinct.
R. E. Doyle, sixth precinct.	Russell Dean, twelfth precinct.

LIEUTENANTS.

J. F. Beckett, first precinct.	Jas. Conlon, substation, Tenley, D. C.
M. L. Raedy, second precinct.	J. W. Pierson, seventh precinct.
W. P. Hess, third precinct.	G. E. Burlingame, ninth precinct.
W. E. Holmes, fourth precinct.	J. M. Walsh, tenth precinct.
Yulee Hodges, fifth precinct.	J. L. Sprinkle, eleventh precinct.
McGill Grove, sixth precinct.	H. R. Lohman, harbor precinct.
J. L. Giles, substation, Tenley, D. C.	

Walter Emerson, detective bureau.
Mina C. VanWinkle, director woman's bureau.
J. E. Wilson, inspection of patrol force.
C. H. Bremmerman, inspection of patrol force.
F. M. Cornwell, inspection of patrol force.
W. G. Stott, inspection of patrol force.
O. T. Davis, special investigation squad.
Maurice Collins, traffic bureau, hack inspection service.